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NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETS, CONFLICTS NOTED

LD071650 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 7 Apr 81

["In an Atmosphere of Differences"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Borisov writes:

A session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group opened in Bonn today at defence ministers' level shrouded in complete secrecy. The building of the West German Defence Ministry, where the session is being held, is surrounded by barbed wire, reinforced police details guard the building, all approaches to it are blocked. The cause of these extreme security measures can be easily explained. The authorities fear the mounting mass movement of protest in the Federal Republic of Germany against the transformation of the European Continent into a launching pad for American nuclear missiles.

The main item on the agenda of the Bonn session is to examine nuclear strategy problems of the North Atlantic military bloc and, primarily, the question about the concrete implementation of NATO's decision adopted in December 1979 on stationing about 600 new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries. The "most secretive NATO body," as the Nuclear Planning Group is dubbed, started its work at a time when noticeable differences have emerged between Washington and its West European allies. The Europeans do not apparently wish to put up with the role which the Pentagon assigns Western Europe in its military-strategic concepts, namely--the main theatre of military operations in case of an armed conflict.

More than 8,000 American atomic warheads have been accumulated by now at the NATO nuclear arsenals in the European Continent. Should the above-mentioned NATO decision be implemented, a qualitatively new generation of American nuclear missiles will be deployed in Western Europe, capable of hitting targets in the territory of the Soviet Union. This would not only fail to strengthen the security of West European states, but, on the contrary, would undermine it even more, for the countries where the weapons will be stationed would thus be in greater danger. The intention by the new U.S. administration to revive the plans of stationing in Europe the barbarous neutron weapon intended for the mass annihilation of people has given cause for grave concern in Western Europe.

The governments of the West European NATO member-countries cannot but reckon with the public mood. That is why they have been urging the United States increasingly more persistently of late to start talks with the Soviet Union on problems of nuclear missile armaments in Europe as soon as possible.

It is no accident that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is regarded as the spokesman expressing the opinion of the majority of West European states, directly admonished Washington prior to the session of the Nuclear Planning Group. The federal chancellor stated in an interview with the newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG published today that if the U.S.-Soviet talks were not resumed this year, difficulties could emerge in West European countries' relations with the Reagan administration.

The latter is not obviously going to depart from its course towards continuing the arms race. On his arrival in Bonn U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger launched attacks on the European NATO partners, accusing them of "pacifist sentiments." He intends to give top priority to NATO's decision on nuclear missile armaments.

As to the Soviet Union, it proposes to the West that talks be immediately started on the reduction of the amount of nuclear means accumulated in Europe. The head of the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev, proclaimed in his today's speech in Prague that the "unbridled nuclear arms race in Europe is becoming lethally dangerous for all European peoples."

LUNS, ROGERS STATEMENTS ON EUROMISSILES HIT

LD071337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from F. Konopikhin roundup "The Day Worldwide": "What Is on the Pentagon's Mind..."]

[Text] NATO figures have long had no respite from attacks of aggression. That is why, when the organization's Secretary General J. Luns opens his mouth, nobody expects peace-loving statements to come out. However, this time his audience in Rotterdam had to open their own mouths in astonishment. Luns came out with a condemnation of those who promote war. True, those present soon realized that this was not a premature April fool joke. In his opinion, war is promoted by those who advocate nuclear...disarmament. Then, in accordance with the usual hawk logic, the decision on deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe was described by the gallant NATO chief as "helping to ensure peace."

This last argument was in unison with a statement by another NATO leader--B. Rogers, supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe. Speaking almost at the same time as Luns, but hundreds of kilometers away, in Stuttgart, the American general stressed that nothing is more important for Europe's security than to modernize medium-range missiles and reach agreement with the USSR on arms control on the terms of the NATO decision of December 1979.

The Pentagon is now gambling resolutely on drawing its European allies into the arms race, hooking them with the promise to ratify the SALT II treaty--a promise which it has no intention of fulfilling. And the far from operatic duet by Luns and Rogers only betrays what is on the mind of the American military-industrial complex. But the well-known NATO "hawk" is not trying to squeeze himself into the mask of a lover of peace just for the fun of it. It means that the broad protest movement against a new round in the arms race which has been launched in Europe is keeping the Pentagon generals awake at night. So they are trying some dodges. But no tricks of theirs can mislead those who have realized that disarmament and peace go hand in hand.

'SOYUZ-81' EXERCISES END, GOALS 'ACHIEVED'

LD071614 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 7 Apr 81

["Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces' Exercise"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS--A joint command-staff exercise of the allied armies and fleets, code-named "Soyuz-81", was held on the territories of the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from [March] 17 to April 7.

The exercise was directed by the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

In the course of the exercise, questions relating to the preparation and conduct of combat actions by troops of the allied armies and fleets, their all-round logistics support were tested.

Marshal Kulikov observed the actions of the troops taking part, as token units, in the exercise. He was accompanied by chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national Defence of the Polish People's Republic, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national Defence of the GDR, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Army Gen Martin Dzur, chief of the staff of the Joint Armed Forces, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov and other military leaders of the fraternal armies.

The exercise was well-organized and instructive, and testified to the enhanced level of operational training of generals, admirals and officers. The exercise helped improve coordination of activities of the higher headquarters of the fraternal armies, to perfect cooperation between them, to strengthen comradeship-in-arms of the personnel, to foster in them the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The aims, set by the exercise, were achieved. The staffs with the troops, that took part as token units in the exercise, are now returning to their permanent stations.

HUNGARY'S SZEKER ATTENDS CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD271900 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar (MTI)--The Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has held a meeting in Moscow. The session was attended by a Hungarian delegation headed by Gyula Szeker, president of the National Technical Development Board.

On the occasion of the meeting, Gyula Szeker and Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Guriy Marchuk, president of the State Scientific and Technical Committee, conducted talks about technical-scientific cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union. They reached agreement on a workplan involving Hungarian-Soviet cooperation for scientific-technical development in the 1981-85 period. They also agreed on topics to which the two countries should pay special attention in the coming years.

STUDIO NINE ASSESSES REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY

LD071050 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Mar 81

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, Moscow radio and television political observer, and Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department]

[Text] [Zorin] Good afternoon, comrades. We are meeting again at Studio Nine of the Ostankino television center to talk about important problems of international life. In recent weeks we have received many letters with questions about some key problems of world politics. Today I will ask Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, to answer these questions.

Engineer Ivan Aleksandrovich Belov from Leningrad asks us in his letter to provide information on the foreign policy of the new U.S. administration headed by President Reagan. I think this administration can still be called new even though it has been in power for over 2 months. I also think it may be too early to draw conclusions and assess this administration's foreign policy. However, I do believe it is possible to see some of the features of this policy, and I will ask Leonid Mitrofanovich to begin our discussion with an answer to this question.

Reagan 'Learning' Diplomacy

[Zamyatin] Definite changes have been taking place in the White House during the 2 and 1/2 months that Reagan's administration has been in power. What is particularly noticeable and what always happens with a change of president is that the character of the White House itself changes. When the press says this it primarily means that every new president changes the atmosphere, the furniture, White House traditions and customs, and the White House staff. People from Georgia were replaced by people from California. However, it would not be correct to say that only Californians have filled the White House. No, the staff is being recruited from the Hoover Institute. This is known as an institute of war, peace and revolution.

[Zorin] It is a conservative organization.

[Zamyatin] It is known in the United States as an institute which sends double-dyed anti-communist theoreticians across the country. It has now become the source of advisers and White House staff for the new administration. Historically, the President's Cabinet meets in the Oval Office however, next to this is a large room in which meetings of the administration are usually held--that is the U.S. Government. The names of the Cabinet members engraved on the copper plaques on the chairs have been changed. As the U.S. press emphasizes, no matter which direction one looks around the table at these names, one reaches the conclusion: The new U.S. administration has 10 millionaires, including Reagan himself.

Much is said by the White House about the basic guidelines of Reagan's policy. However, they speak primarily about domestic issues. When correspondents justifiably ask questions about the basic guidelines of foreign policy, the reply is usually that the White House is still studying these problems. They say that the President is learning diplomacy. It could be true, because according to reports in the U.S. press, Reagan was occupied primarily with domestic policy issues while he was in California. Now he has to grasp all the complexities of diplomatic life and of contact with other states. I do not know how well he is learning, but judging by his first speeches, the language he has used to express his thoughts on the policies of other states can only be called undiplomatic. He uses a jargon which has only been used in recent diplomatic history by Beijing's leaders. He is far from using diplomatic language.

The President has many meetings with journalists and talks willingly about himself. The correspondent of NEWSWEEK wrote after one of these conversations: The present government has selected people according to Reagan's concept of himself as chairman of a corporation's board of directors, and the Cabinet members are the directors.

However, before I speak about foreign policy I would like to say a few things about the fact that the situation in the White House is now characterized by arguments and debates regarding who defines U.S. foreign policy and who is the chief and responsible person in this area.

[Zorin] Remember that one of Reagan's lines of attack against Carter was that Carter was not consistent and made many zigzags. I do not know what will happen later, but at the moment there are almost as many zigzags being made by the present administration. It seems that Secretary of State Haig claims a special position, and he strives not only to be above Allen, the national security adviser, but does not always consider the opinions of the White House leadership. Some people link this rather presumptuous course with the fact that during last year's election campaign there was a time when Haig sought not just the post of secretary of state, but was Reagan's rival for the presidency. It is possible that he still has such presidential ambitions, that he has such plans for the future, and so wants from the very beginning not to be under Reagan but to be an independent figure.

It is interesting that CBS has recently noted the following fact: It is known that U.S. President Reagan has decided to create a group for managing crisis situations, a group which would take action when Washington thinks there is a crisis situation. He appointed Vice President Bush as leader of this group. This was seen as an attempt by the White House to create a counterbalance to Haig, who acts too zealously without always coordinating his views with the White House. U.S. commentators add that this may also be connected with the future plans of the Republican Party. If Reagan is a one term president, the most likely candidates now are either Haig or Bush.

However, I would like to return to the question I asked you before. Please outline the administration's general foreign policy as it has emerged over the past weeks.

Militarization Basic Principle

[Zamyatin] What is particularly characteristic of Reagan's new administration is the fact that a sharp escalation of the arms race is in progress. If we look at the U.S. budget, which totals $160 billion in 1981, we see that it will total $226 billion in 1982. When Reagan was signing this budget, the only area which was not reduced was military expenditures. Look at the social welfare areas. They were reduced by over $40 billion. Social programs have been cut back in about 115 categories. As far as the military budget is concerned, many people in the Pentagon are simply amazed that their requests regarding new military programs do not only pass the U.S. Congress, but frequently the U.S. Congress increases these allocations.

[Zorin] How can this be explained?

[Zamyatin] It is explained by the fact that the leading position in the new administration is now occupied by bank capital and the military-industrial complex. The sharp U.S. trend toward militarization springs from this. It is now the basic principle of all the policies of Reagan's administration--domestic and, naturally, foreign policy.

[Zorin] Can one talk about this already after just a few weeks?

[Zamyatin] Yes, one can now say that Reagan's administration strives to ensure military superiority. It strives to create a situation in which the United States, as a result of a sharp spiralling of the arms race, will ensure this superiority primarily over the Soviet Union and other world states which are not members of the aggressive NATO bloc. They say that this spiralling or, as it is called, the bacchanalia of military expenditure--there are no other words for it--is explained by the fact that Reagan's administration professes to want to catch up with the Soviet Union in the arms race. They say that the administration must catch up so as to achieve comparative equality with the Soviet Union and equal security. This means that the principle used is correct, but the policy and interpretation of this principle is quite the opposite.

[Zorin] You mean the principle of equal security?

[Zamyatin] I mean the principle of equal security on which relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and between NATO countries and countries of the Warsaw Pact have been built in recent years. Haig himself--and who better since he was NATO commander in chief and should know the correlation of forces because of his rank--spoke on French television on 28 February and said that there is an approximate equality of forces. Haig said: We are at a point of relative balance and equivalent value. What does this mean? It means the principle of equality, parity and equal security.

[Zorin] He said that on 28 February? What could have happened since then?

[Zamyatin] Nothing has happened and Reagan's administration really does not have any arguments, no factual arguments, but there are many fabrications which could justify this furious arms race. Reagan's administration has planned more than 450 new programs for the coming years. The programs include matters involving the production of weapons of mass destruction.

The Soviet Union has never violated the principle of equality and equal security. We have never striven for military superiority, and this has been frequently stated by the leader of our party, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I remember his speech in Tula in 1977, his speech on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution when he also spoke about it. Finally, I would like to quote a joint statement, the Soviet-U.S. statement signed in June 1979 in Vienna by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter in which it said that each side stated during the Vienna talks that it is not striving and will not strive in the future for military superiority since this could only lead to dangerous instability resulting in a higher level of armament and does not contribute to the security of either of the two sides.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, this statement did not need ratification by the Senate, so could it be considered in effect after the signing?

[Zamyatin] The statement exists and the Soviet Union strictly adheres to it. This was stated again, from the high rostrum of the 26th party congress by Comrade Brezhnev. It was again repeated that the Soviet Union will adhere strictly to this principle. Therefore, when they say in the United States that the arms race is caused by the fact that the United States must catch up with the Soviet Union to balance the level of arms, this does not correspond to reality. When Haig was asked why, if he insists that the principle of equality and parity exists, does this arms race continue, he could find nothing more intelligent to say than that equality could change in the middle of the 1980's. Why? As a result of the assumed arms race by the Soviet Union, and the CIA has reported to the Reagan administration on this subject. We know that the CIA has frequently provoked U.S. administrations on various political and foreign political issues. So, the value of these CIA reports lying on Reagan's and Haig's desks is well-known.

[Zorin] It seems that Washington's leaders are not talking about catching up with the Soviet Union but about acquiring superiority over the Soviet Union.

It is quite obvious that this is not a realistic task. The United States did not succeed in doing it the 1950's, and they have even less chance of doing it now. In his report at the 26th party congress, Leonid Ilich cited the example of the newest Ohio class submarine, saying that in response we were obliged to create a similar system. What comes next? So, they have no possibility of acquiring superiority and the Soviet Union will not allow it. I would like to ask you about this, Leonid Mitrofanovich, since we have letters in which some of our viewers ask for a more detailed explanation of what Ohio class submarines are, these submarines about which so much is now being said in U.S. propaganda.

[Zamyatin] You said quite rightly at the beginning that the aim of U.S. policy is to ensure superiority. This is the correct situation and correct conclusion reached by looking at the policy already being followed by the U.S. administration.

The United States places great importance on increasing naval forces and naval power. Although the United States says it has the largest fleet in the world, the new Reagan programs envisage an increase in U.S. naval ships from 450 to 600. The number of large aircraft carriers will increase to 15. A large place in this arms race is given to the Ohio system. It is a nuclear submarine which has a great--essentially unlimited--range. It is equipped with Trident I missiles. These Trident I missiles have a range of about 9,000 kms. Each submarine has about 16 such missiles. The missile is launched from under water, from a depth of 35-40 meters. Each Trident I missile carries up to 14 nuclear warheads. This is what the Ohio system and the Trident I system are, and they are now part of the U.S. arsenal.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev cited this example in his report to show that, even when the United States strives to ensure superiority for itself, as in the case of the nuclear submarine fleet and in the creation of systems aimed against the Soviet Union, under present conditions it is impossible to ensure such superiority. Why? Because the Soviet Union simply will not allow it. The Reagan administration cannot understand this. It cannot understand that, despite each system which they plan to advance against the Soviet Union, to threaten the Soviet Union with and to talk to us from a policy and position of strength with, this cannot be done with us. We are ready to sit at the negotiating table and to hold talks on the only just foundation--the foundation of recognition of equal possibilities and equal security. It was on this foundation that the most complicated agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons, SALT II, was worked out. Reagan's administration now wants to torpedo it. In any case, so far there have not been any concrete proposals made to us by the United States on this subject. What is more, they want to torpedo another series of agreements which put limitations on strategic weapons.

Relations with USSR

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, you have given us what could be called general outlines of Washington's political course. Let us now try to look at some of the clear directions of this policy. I think we should begin, of course, with the issue of Soviet-U.S. relations. In your opinion, what are the new elements in Washington's policy on Soviet-U.S. relations which have appeared during the first period of Reagan's administration?

[Zamyatin] You know, our attitude on developing global interaction with the United States was stated at the 24th and 25th party congresses, and our line was summarized at the 26th party congress. We want good and normal businesslike relations with the United States. However, we have always looked on Soviet-U.S. relations as a two-way street--using Western terminology. To build relations correctly we must solve all problems which arise between our countries, which arise in the world, discussing them at the negotiating table and reaching the only sensible and correct solution by peaceful means. Proceeding from this line, we believe that the general situation in the world depends very much on how relations between our two countries develop. If these relations are favorable, the general situation will be favorable. However, Soviet-U.S. relations are naturally not the only factor which influences the general international situation. Even when relations with the United States are tense, we cannot say that the world advances to a dangerous point. Yes, we say the world is now in a difficult situation, in an acute situation, and therefore the need arises for this dialogue mentioned by Leonid Ilich at the 26th party congress. It is a dialogue which should be conducted with the United States on all levels, and a dialogue on the highest level is of particular importance. Experience shows that such summit meetings always yield the most productive results and the most concrete solutions to great international problems.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, you have mentioned Leonid Ilich's proposal for a Soviet-U.S. dialogue. How do you evaluate Washington's reaction to these proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the rostrum of the 26th congress?

[Zamyatin] You know, there is no simple answer to this question because the reaction in the United States was that the Soviet proposals are being studied. This was a correct reaction because Leonid Ilich's speech contained very important proposals, an entire complex of proposals, concerning various regions of the world. They require thought, study and discussion. Now, after a certain period of time, they are beginning to say in the United States that maybe they should not hurry in regard to talks with the Soviet Union. But in this case they proceed from another concept--delay of the dialogue. They say--as Haig does--that we have more important causes than peace. He said that to a Senate committee of the U.S. Congress. Or as Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, recently said: We must hold talks with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. There are also statements of a third kind. Yes, we need to hold talks with the Soviet Union, the U.S. understands this. But before we begin such talks, the Soviet Union must prove that it can behave in a manner acceptable from the U.S. viewpoint--that is, acceptable behavior by the Soviet Union in international relations and in handling international problems.

[Zorin] This is a very arrogant position.

[Zmayatin] An arrogant position and an unintelligent position because if we speak of rules of behavior--which are being discussed in conversations in the United States--then the standards of behavior for each state, including the United States, are the UN statutes and the international agreements signed by the states, in many cases the United States does not now meet either of them.

Then they say that talks with the Soviet Union could begin only after the United States acquires superiority. This is also incorrect reasoning. As the leaders of our party and state have frequently stated, we will simply not allow the United States to ensure its superiority.

Relations With West Europe

[Zorin] We have already mentioned Haig several times today. It is his own fault, he has been very talkative of late. I would like to touch on another aspect of the political course being followed by Washington. Haig is supposed to be an expert on European affairs since he has spent some time in Brussels, in Europe. It is true that he was in the distinguished position of commander of the NATO forces. However, he still claims the role of great expert on European affairs. What do you think he has added to relations between Washington and the NATO allies?

[Zamyatin] You know, the U.S. secretary of state is really considered a specialist on European affairs. We have already said that he spent many years as NATO commander in chief. It could be said that he is a specialist with a limited experience. This stems from the position he had with NATO. Haig's recent meetings with the ministers of foreign affairs of France, Great Britain and the FRG are well-known. It seems that the talk at these meetings was primarily about these countries being loyal to the principle of the Atlantic Pact. Even if one does not try to be clairvoyant--which we do not intend to be, I think, Valentin Sergeyevich--and without being fully informed about the talks between Haig and the above-mentioned ministers of foreign affairs, one can draw the conclusion from press reports that Haig was persuading his partners not to be prisoners of detente and to waive it for the sake of Atlantic solidarity. He even said that this Atlantic solidarity, when compared to the process of detente, will be of more benefit to the Western powers. As if such a policy can really promise some benefit to the European states. What will Europe gain from the deployment of 600 U.S. medium-range missiles. The United States is making Europe a military hostage. This is what is happening.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, in this connection one gets the impression that Washington's pressure on its partners, and Bonn in particular, does not pass without leaving a trace, if one looks at the reaction in Bonn, of Bonn's leadership, to the proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th congress in connection with a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe for the period of talks, one gets the impression that, in general, the reaction so far is negative. You have just visited Bonn and the FRG, and I would like to ask you what arguments you have heard in Bonn in favor of such a position.

[Zamyatin] I have visited the FRG recently and there is much talk about the Soviet proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th party congress. They talk with a sense of great satisfaction, saying that these proposals create possibilities for solving important problems, primarily that they are designed to insure peace. However, there are definitely strata in West Germany, including the leading circles, which now discuss matters concerning the deployment of medium-range missiles. One of the things I heard about in conversations, and heard about several times, is the Soviet proposals regarding a moratorium for the period of talks on limiting or reducing medium-range missiles, that is, freezing the existing level of medium-range missiles and U.S. forward-based systems. There would be no increase during the period of the talks on medium-range missiles and forward-based systems at the disposal of the United States on the Continent of Europe. They say that this is a precondition, even that it is a retreat from the proposals made before by the Soviet Union about the limitation or even reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe. Not at all. This proposal organically supplements those made previously by the Soviet Union. It is directly connected to these proposals. Nobody has cancelled our previous proposals, including the 1979 proposal. This proposal on talks still exists. However, we now say that this proposal envisages qualitative and quantitative limitations on medium-range missiles. I stress: qualitative. What is behind this? It means that if tomorrow the Soviet Union and the United States sit at a negotiating table and begin to discuss the matter of limiting medium-range missiles, the moratorium takes effect at the same time, that is, neither side--neither the Soviet Union nor the United States--will not only not deploy any medium-range systems, but neither will they modify these systems. This is what qualitative limitation means.

What in this indicates a retreat from our proposals, as Mr Genscher, minister of foreign affairs, says. In no way is this so. Then, it is not a precondition, it is an understood concept. It creates the possibility of gradually reducing the level of existing weapons, if the talks go favorably, and of ending the development of new ones.

But what does West Germany, and that includes Chancellor Schmidt and Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher, insist on? The NATO proposal, the so-called twin proposal, envisages: The beginning of talks and rearmament, which means that the talks will proceed and at the same time the United States will install in Western Europe the required technical equipment for deployment in 1983 of 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. This means that this proposal is part of the U.S. concept of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union because at the present time the potential in Europe--the military nuclear potential--is approximately equal both for the Soviet Union and the United States. This means that they want to add another 600 new missiles. This is an arms race. This is why we are making such a proposal.

Well, they say that the Soviet Union proposes a moratorium when it has numerical superiority and does not propose a freeze and moratorium when it lags behind in weapons. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev explained this proposal at the congress. He said that, when we compare the balance of forces, let us say on the European Continent, naturally the Soviet Union may have a little more of some kind of weapon, let us say tanks, than the West has. However, the West has more of some weapons than the Soviet Union has, and if you look at the total balance of forces, it is approximately equal. This is what we have in mind, and we are not at all offering moratoriums in areas in which we are weak or strong. That is not the issue. One could say that these are the tactics of Western politicians who look for some way to delay the beginning of the talks.

Terrorism 'Slogan' Viewed

[Zorin] I would like to touch on another aspect of the course followed by Washington which has become apparent in the last 2 months. I notice that human rights, which was a favorite slogan of the previous administration, has now been replaced by the slogan of fighting against international terrorism.

Well, human rights do not interest anyone in Washington today. Now they speak about international terrorism, which is interpreted in a special way. In particular, events in Central America, in El Salvador, and in some African countries, especially in Angola, are being classified as international terrorism.

[Zamyatin] You know all the statements about the involvement of the Soviet Union in terrorist activities as made repeatedly by Reagan and the people surrounding him--Haig, Weinberger and others. This is gross and malicious deceit. They justifiably arouse a feeling of indignation and legitimate protest among the Soviet people. To what does the slogan about international terrorism and the involvement of the Soviet Union amount? If you analyze it and analyze the reasons why the United States produced this slogan, this theory, precisely at the time of an arms race, then it becomes clear that it wants to equate terrorism and the just struggle of peoples for their national and social liberation. Regarding all those countries which acquired independence during the last decade or two—in Africa, Asia and Latin America—and those in which the process has not yet been completed, well, from the perspective of this concept,--and especially if they choose a socialist course of development—from the U.S. point of view, they are all illegal, they are terrorists. This means that the United States would now like to begin a fierce offensive against Asian, African and Latin American states with the excuse that it is fighting terrorism. They would like to do this even though the offensive would be against legal governments in these countries or against national liberation movements which are struggling for independence, as is the case with El Salvador where the United States imposed a junta on the people in 1979. There are U.S. advisers in El Salvador. The military junta in El Salvador has U.S. weapons, and they are directed against the liberation movement of this country.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, they say in Washington that the Soviet Union is interfering in local affairs.

[Zamyatin] This is not so. They are slanderous statements which were spread from the very first days of the Reagan administration. When the United States decided to deal with progressive movements in Latin American countries, the first thing it did was to move the struggle in El Salvador to the forefront, saying that El Salvador and the entire movement against the junta are inspired by the Soviet Union and that the weapons which are supplied to El Salvador are supplied by the Soviet Union. No, the Soviet Union has not supplied and is not supplying arms to El Salvador. There are no Soviet soldiers in El Salvador, and there are no Soviet advisers in El Salvador. It is truly a national liberation struggle by the people against the dictatorship of the junta. What kind of terrorism is there? It is the terrorism of the junta against the people; and the junta is supported by the United States. You see this when you put everything in its proper perspective and look at things as they are.

Relations With China

[Zorin] Let us deal with another aspect of the activity of the new administration. Leonid Mitrofanovich, has the Reagan administration brought anything new to American-Chinese relations? In your opinion, what are the prospects of these relations?

[Zamyatin] I think it is too early to say whether it has brought anything new. A few days ago former U.S. President Ford visited Beijing. He arrived with a special message from U.S. President Reagan. In Washington, at the same time, Reagan received Beijing's emissary--a deputy chief of a Chinese Foreign Ministry Department, in other words, a middle echelon official. The talks took place in the presence of the Chinese ambassador to Washington. Both events must be viewed as a demonstration by Reagan to the Beijing leaders, to the Beijing leadership.

Press reports say that at both talks it was stated that Reagan continues to adhere to the Shanghai communique, which is something that was agreed to by the United States and China as the basis of mutual relations between the two states. But was there any need to do that? Apparently there was a need from the viewpoint of the administration because Deng Xiaoping has been very nervous lately about the U.S. policy on China. The problem is that in his electoral speeches Reagan repeatedly referred to the issue of relations between the United States and Taiwan.

In essence, he advocated the idea of two Chinas. Has he departed from this line now? This is what the Beijing leaders wanted to know.

It must be said that for its part the Beijing leadership has given many signals to Reagan which indicate that China is ready to go a long way in promoting cooperation with the new Reagan administration. This was expressed more or less in the following way: The Chinese advanced for examination by the United States a concept envisaging a plan--as the Chinese said--for a structure of joint resistance to Soviet hegemonism. It is asserted in Beijing that the key element of this structure is the coordinated actions of the United States, Japan and China against the Soviet Union. That is how far Beijing leaders will go.

What was the reaction of Reagan and his administration to this? The conclusion that you can draw from press reports amounts to the following: The United States is not against using the Chinese factor to achieve its strategic goals, but at the same time it is stressed that Beijing must take U.S. security interests into account. There is another noteworthy factor in this respect. At the time these exchanges took place, Washington received a Taiwan representative at ministerial level. It received Taiwan's development minister. I think that is his designation, but that is not the issue. He arrived in the United States and went to lobby the Congress, and the government through the Congress, in regard to the purchase of a large number of U.S. aircraft by Taiwan. So, you see that the Reagan line on the Chinese question is far from being simple.

U.S., USSR Policies Summed Up

[Zorin] You know, Leonid Mitrofanovich, I share observations which support what you have said. I have recently visited the United States and heard many statements at scientific centers and by some politicians to the effect that it is in U.S. tactical interests to play the Chinese card in the anti-Soviet game. However, strategically it is necessary to consider whether a strong China benefits the United States, whether it might damage U.S. interests in the future.

All you have talked about, Leonid Mitrofanovich, indicates that, if not a sharp turn--it may be premature to talk about a sharp turn--then at any rate there have been some definite and at the same time dangerous for the cause of peace adjustments in Washington's present political course. What in your opinion lies behind this and what are the reasons for this change for the worse?

[Zamyatin] You know, in the United States there has always been a struggle by various groups on the matter of decreasing tension, on the issue of limiting the arms race. Various courses are advocated by various circles of U.S. society. Many sober-minded politicians in the United States understand and see in detente a process which also benefits the United States. I shall not speak now about the benefits which the detente process has brought. The main benefit was that peace was preserved, that peace was consolidated and that people could live and now live in peaceful conditions. That is the main point. But there are also people who think that all the difficulties experienced by the United States in the economic and social spheres are the results of the detente process, of self-limitations in the arms race which the United States had to follow because of definite commitments.

They think that the detente process led to the growth of independence and self-sufficiency in many countries of the world, and consequently to the formulation by these countries of their own policies--and not necessarily pro-American--of their own national policies. Thus, Americans saw a threat to U.S. domination in many regions of the world. It is no accident that U.S. politicians who are now advocating an arms race say that they have carefully analyzed the course of events and the U.S. role in the world from Vietnam to Iran--that is, during the period from the Vietnam War to the events in Iran--and on this basis have drawn the conclusion that a sclution can be found by increasing the U.S. role essentially regaining the status of international gendarme and through a large-scale arms race, the modernization of weapons and the establishment of additional U.S. military bases, especially in the regions which the United States has declared to be its vital interest zones even though these regions are located tens of thousands of kilometers away from the United States.

The group which has the upper hand now advocates this line, this concept, and it tries to reject everything related to the process of detente. It thinks that it can achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and talk to the Soviet Union from the position of this superiority. Well, I have tried to explain this sharp turn to the right of the United States. Whether this policy is realistic is another matter.

[Zorin] In conclusion, I want to ask the following question: There is no doubt that the world situation is complex, so what in your opi-ion will happen next?

[Zamyatin] Of course, the process will be difficult, but it is necessary to keep in mind that there are objective realities which cannot be changed either by the Reagan administration or by any other U.S. administration if it acts from a position of flagrant pressure and military strength. The vital interests of the peoples require a process--one which has already taken place in the world--the process of decreasing tension. It is not possible to get away from this because there is no alternative to real detente. Whether or not they want it in Washington, they will be compelled to understand that we have to live with them on the same earth. If you have to live on the same earth, then you have to learn to coexist. That means respecting the interests of other states and observing the sovereign rights of states. That means that you have to respect the existing balance of forces in the world, which has made the solving of many problems possible and which the United States cannot turn to its advantage with any kind of arms race. Soviet intentions were outlined in the most authoritative manner at the 26th CPSU Congress. It was very clearly stated once again at that congress by Leonid Ilich in his closing speech that the consolidation of peace is the guiding line of Soviet policy; not force, not the arms race, not encroachment on the legitimate interests of other states, but varied cooperation with them on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. Soviet communists believe this is the only sure way of conducting international affairs. It is precisely with these words that I would like to answer your question, with the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who stated very clearly that the Soviet Union and our Communist Party consider it their prime task to defend and consolidate the cause of peace.

[Zorin] Thank you very much Leonid Mitrofanovich. We bid you goodbye until we meet again here at Studio Nine. Thank you for your attention.

PRAVDA CITES U.S., USSR DELEGATES AT CSCE MEETING

LD081019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Constructive Approach Needed"]

[Text] Madrid, 4 Apr--A plenary session of the Madrid meeting has been held here. As has become known in journalistic circles, it opened with a speech by the Austrian representative, who proposed adopting a decision to take a 3-week break from 11 April through 4 May in the meeting's work.

H. Krolikowski, head of the GDR delegation and GDR first deputy foreign minister, stressed that, as the discussion shows, the possibility exists of achieving positive and mutually acceptable results and the successful and constructive completion of the meeting. This will be possible, of course, if all the states taking part in the meeting adhere to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and do not seek unilateral advantages.

However M. Kampelmann, head of the U.S. delegation, who spoke at the session, said that even after the break the U.S. delegation will not make any concessions and will maintain its former stance. He proposed setting a definite deadline after the break--4 weeks for example--within which the Madrid meeting must be completed. If this deadline is not met, a short final document should be elaborated, irrespective of the results of the meeting, which would merely set the date for a new meeting of the countries which participated in the all-European conference.

In his speech L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister, assessed the neutral and nonaligned countries' draft as a positive step. He expressed the conviction that this draft could help to narrow the gap and achieve mutually acceptable decisions.

Regarding the U.S. delegate's statement that the United States is guided by definite principles, the Soviet delegate said that the Soviet delegation also has its principles, which it cannot waive. But is it really this which is obstructing the search for mutually acceptable decisions and compromises? Our main principle, he said, is to achieve positive results from the Madrid meeting and avoid harming the interests of any of the countries taking part in the meeting.

GEORGIY ARBATOV COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD071525 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 29-30 Mar 81 p 14

[Unattributed interview with Director of Soviet Institute of United States and Canada Studies Georgiy Arbatov: "'America First': Dangerous Nostalgia"]

[Text] Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of United States and Canada Studies, is considered Brezhnev's top adviser on policy with respect to the United States. We, therefore, put some questions to him (via NOVOSTI) on this phase of the crisis in relations between the two superpowers.

[Question] No answer has yet come from the United States to the Soviet negotiation proposals. What is your opinion in this connection?

[Answer] It seems to me that this point the most important thing is the time factor, and time is short. In the present situation attempts to shelve the new Soviet initiatives or to make them the subject of a political game are completely unacceptable. It can be said without exaggeration that the future of peace depends on the Western countries' response to these initiatives. The U.S. administration's new foreign policy is nothing "new" or unexpected: It was formulated beforehand and did not envisage a return to detente, to arms limitation negotiations and efforts to develop cooperation. The aim was to increase tension in U.S.-USSR relations, to attain military predominance and to address the USSR from a position of strength. In my opinion this is a result of the fact that the U.S. governing elite has not resigned itself to the loss of world leadership. The nostalgia for a "strong America" is merely the desire of some political groups to regain the former military predominance at all costs.

[Question] How do you explain the cautious nature of Brezhnev's response at the 26th congress to the "hardline" stances of the Reagan administration?

[Answer] My reply is that somebody in the world must be reasonable. The cold war hawks need an atmosphere of tension and mutual suspicion: Only thus can military spending benefitting weapons manufacturers be indiscriminately increased, social spending reduced and pressure brought to bear on the allies to force them to fully share the burden of responsibility within NATO. But they are not satisfied with creating tension: The USSR must also be regarded as its cause. Therefore the new Soviet plan to strengthen peace has prompted confusion in the ranks of those who talk ceaselessly about "Soviet expansionism" and the "Soviet threat."

As for the "linkage" principle advocated by the U.S. administration, it is fundamentally wrong to link the solution of a difficult problem to the solution of another no less difficult problem. If we had linked the detente process to other problems we would never have achieved positive results. On the eve of the 1972 summit, which resulted in SALT I, the United States began bombing Hanoi and mining the Port of Haiphong. We established no link between the two issues, in the belief that the personal meeting between the two countries' leaders would itself produce positive results. It was not easy, but it was necessary and reasonable. At the same time the positive political climate in relations between our countries made it possible to achieve largely through joint efforts, a rapid end to the 1973 Arab-Israeli armed conflict.

The attempt by certain U.S. politicians to link the Brezhnev-Reagan meeting to the so-called "Afghan problem" demonstrates above all the absence of any desire to normalize U.S.-USSR relations and the situation concerning Afghanistan. As for the summit, what counts is not the form of the reply to the Soviet proposal, but the seriousness and responsibility with which the United States is willing to talk with us.

[Question] How do you assess the European governments' attitude in this phase of the crisis?

[Answer] It seems to me that the Europeans are more aware of the threat of a nuclear disaster. It is easier for us to talk with them because we know what war is. I believe that the Americans imagine war, and particularly war on their own territory, in somewhat abstract terms. Western Europe is a major political and economic force which can exert a decisive influence throughout the world. We realize that there are no easy paths to achieving peace, but nevertheless I want to stress once again that the world's future depends on the West's response to the Soviet Union's latest demarches.

NAVY SECRETARY LEHMAN URGES SUPERIORITY OVER USSR

LD070715 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 81 p 3

[TASS report: "In Pursuit of Superiority"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr--In the past few days U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman has made a series of statements in which he has campaigned once again for the further buildup of U.S. Navy strength and for superiority over the Soviet Union to be achieved in this sphere.

Although he tried to present the matter as if such superiority is "necessary to ensure national security," it is quite clear from his statements that the intensive naval building programs elaborated by the American administration pursue quite different goals. In particular, the secretary frankly admitted that the U.S. Navy has always played the role of a strike detachment and that since World War II the Navy and the Marines have been used in more than 170 instances to "support the foreign policy" of the United States.

Nor did J. Lehman conceal the fact that the administration's planned expansion of the fleet's complement to 600 warships, including 15 carrier-borne strike groups, is subordinated primarily to U.S. strategic designs in those parts of the world which Washington has proclaimed a "sphere of vitally important American interests."

U.S., WESTERN MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT POLAND NOTED

LD071544 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr (TASS)--The mass media and some officials in the West are whipping up a storm around Poland and are attempting to interfere in its internal affairs in order to hamper the stabilization of the situation and the country's transition to a normal rhythm of life and work. In doing this the representatives of the Western press are "hypnotizing" themselves to such an extent that upon arrival in the Polish People's Republic they are struck by how far removed from the truth they are when they write and pontificate about Poland. That is what happened, for instance, with the Washington POST correspondent who has just arrived in Poland. As this journalist admits, he saw a "picture" there "which is in sharp contrast with that of 'rumbling tanks' and 'stubborn resistance' on which, as is known, the West and its propaganda media are speculating."

WFTU HEAD: SOLIDARITY NOT YET A TRADE UNION

LD081000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr (TASS)--TRUD today publishes a report which says:

A press conference has been held in Warsaw for Polish and foreign journalists at which a speech was made by I. Zakariyah, acting secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He said: We are worried by the situation which has come about in the Polish trade unions.

We know, based upon a great deal of experience, that it is essential to unite the trade union movement in difficult situations in order to emerge from a crisis. The WFTU considers it its task to find out where and when dissatisfaction arises among workers and trade union members and to study this.

Answering journalists' questions, I. Zakariyah pointed out that the WFTU never interferes in the internal affairs of trade unions belonging to the WFTU. This is not an unsubstantiated statement; it has been tested in practice.

The task of the WFTU is to find areas of cooperation among all trade unions. What forms of trade unions the Polish workers might prefer is their business. It is bad when the trade union movement is divided in one country.

I know that, according to the trade union statutes, the Polish workers had more extensive rights than workers in many other countries. But these rights were not always put into practice.

He noted that the WFTU fully supports Poland's industrial trade unions on the question of improving working and living conditions for the working people.

Speaking about the Solidarity trade association, Zakariyah said: "Solidarity is something other than a trade union. We still do not have any contacts with Solidarity, since the current resolutions of this trade association indicate that it is not yet a trade union."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY CROCKER'S AFRICAN TOUR VIEWED

LD071504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0727 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr (TASS)--Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, today left for a visit to several African countries. Great significance is being attributed to this trip in Washington. It has been stated in the State Department that strengthening of positions in Africa represents considerable interest for the United States in connection with the mineral wealth of this continent.

It is known that it is precisely at the expense of African states that the United States is, to a large degree, satisfying its needs for strategic materials, especially necessary now to the Pentagon which is activating its military programs.

The U.S. press considers that the most important point during Chester Crocker's trip will be Pretoria, where the U.S. emissary will discuss prospects for further extending economic and military cooperation between the United States and the South African regime.

COMMENTARY VIEWS PRC'S GROWING TIES WITH WEST

OW072211 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Shakov commentary on recent visit to Beijing by British Foreign Affairs Secretary Carrington and former U.S. President Ford]

[Text] Both in the United States and Britain, the hawks of Washington and London are now openly encouraging others in all parts of the world to aggravate world tension. They have sabotaged all constructive talks, preached for another round of the arms race and extended the West's military bloc. What policy are the Chinese leaders pursuing? While speaking at a banquet in honor of Ford, Deng Xiaoping said straightforwardly that the main political orientation of the United States and the Beijing authorities is identical. In explaining the essence of this identity, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua advocates broadening the capitalist nations' anti-Soviet bloc to include China as an active partner. Thus, we can readily see that, in essence, Beijing's leaders are ready to let imperialist strategists fully dominate China. Beijing's leaders also advocate the organization of a crusade to oppose peace-loving and socialist forces. Beijing's leaders have amply demonstrated in their opposition to the Afghan and Indochinese peoples that they are ready to serve as the imperialists' shock brigade.

Both ancient and modern history shows that attacks launched by reactionaries have always resulted in ignominious defeat for imperialists. For this reason, imperialists have always wanted their pawns to walk ahead of them. This time, they have encouraged Beijing's leaders to act as their pawns. They want to make a cat's paw of Beijing's leaders in order to achieve their own goals of aggression. Yet, how can the Chinese people not perceive all this? The Chinese people have been victims of imperialist policies more than once. They know the price of relying on imperialists.

DISCONTENT, POWER STRUGGLE CONTINUE IN PRC

LD071758 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The Beijing leadership, despite its pronouncements on great achievements and on unprecedented stability and unity, is extremely concerned over the unsteadiness of the political and economic situation in China, a sharpening of factional struggle and dissention and a widespread pessimism and discontent. These are the conclusions drawn by the local observers who analyze the development of events in China. More on this by our Singapore correspondent, Albert Papayan:

According to the Hong Kong magazine [name indistinct], which is believed to be connected with certain circles of the Chinese leadership, the wall posters that recently appeared in Beijing and Shanghai attacking Deng Xiaoping personally have caused much worry on the part of the country's ruling oligarchy. The wall posters, says the magazine, are the doing of the supporters of the gang of four and high-ranking military, among whom there are many who are displeased with the policy conducted by Deng Xiaoping. The magazine also adds that at present there is a large-scale purge going on in the Chinese Army, especially in its higher echelons.

Along with the new round of the factional struggle in the Chinese oligarchy, there is growing dissatisfaction among the different sections of the population with the adventurous political and economic course of the Beijing leadership. In the cities and provinces large meetings and demonstrations are taking place. Their participants demand changing the existing practices and keeping the promise to improve living and working conditions in China. The tone in such demonstrations is set by the young people; it's they who because of the Beijing leadership cannot find a proper place for themselves in the country.

The events in China show that political instability remains in the country and that the struggle in the upper echelons of power has by no means ended.

U.S.-JAPANESE COMMAND STAFF EXERCISES REPORTED

LD071642 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Apr, TASS--Joint Japanese-American command-staff exercises are to be held in the Hawaiis next July. This has been reported here by the Japan Defence Agency. Senior officers from different units of the Japanese armed forces will participate in the exercises to get acquainted with the tactics of conducting ground fighting, the command of troops, supplies and logistic support of the U.S. forces.

As is reported by the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, in autumn this year joint command-staff exercises of this type will be held on the territory of Japan, and major Japanese-American exercises are to be held next year, in the course of which considerable contingents of U.S. Armed Forces will be transferred from the United States to Japan.

JAPAN, USSR OPEN TALKS IN MOSCOW ON FISHING

OW070017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow April 6 KYODO--Soviet vice fisheries minister Nikolay Kudryavtsev expressed the hope Monday that substantial discussions to be conducted at the Japan-Soviet salmon fishery talks which started here Monday will contribute to good neighborly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

In an address at the opening session of the talks, being conducted to decide this year's catch quotas for salmon in the northwest Pacific, Kudryavtsev noted that the Soviet Union has suffered considerable damage due to the large amount of salmon caught by Japan in the Far East waters over a long period. He said the Soviet Union was maintaining a policy, in principal, of a total ban of salmon fishing operations and added the salmon fishery negotiations represent an important portion of Japan-Soviet relations, as a whole.

Hirokazo Arai, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, said in his speech that salmon resources in the Far East were increasing and noted that Japan spent huge amount of funds in the past three years for the reproduction of such resources. He expressed the hope that the negotiations be concluded at an early date.

Both sides agreed to set up two groups to conduct discussions on the salmon quotas and on the protocol. Full-scale discussions by the two groups will be started Tuesday. Japanese sources believe the negotiations can be concluded within two weeks.

ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH VISITING AFGHAN AIDE

LD071515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 3 April I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received S. A. Keshtmand, DRA deputy prime minister, who is in Moscow on a brief visit, and had a talk with him.

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH DRA

GF071208 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 6 April carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "The Advantages of Maintaining the Soviet-Afghan Economic and [word indistinct] Cooperation." The radio recalls the meeting of the second session of the Soviet-Afghan Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation in Kabul and says the two sides deliberated on furthering Soviet-Afghan economic relations in light of the bilateral talks held at the ministerial level in October 1980 and on the basis of the talks held between Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal during the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow.

The radio notes that the meeting reviewed the efforts being made to achieve the established targets of the committee and welcomed the efforts that have been made to further rural development. It adds that the committee also studied the progress being made in improving the operation of the (?tractor assembly factory), repairing irrigation systems and reclaiming parts of northern Afghanistan for agricultural purposes.

The radio states: "The committee expressed support for the fruitful cooperation between Soviet and Afghan establishments in constructing numerous important installations for Afghanistan's rural development--particularly installations for preserving water, increasing the generation of electricity and developing communications and transportation.

After stating that the meeting also deliberated on the long term economic relations between the Soviet Union and the DRA, the radio concludes: "The resolution of the Soviet-Afghan Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation has undoubtedly contributed significantly toward the development of bilateral economic relations."

Uzbek SSR-DRA Cooperation

GF070951 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has informed the Tashkent radio correspondent that with the assistance of Uzbek experts, new agreements have been signed in Kabul for the [words indistinct] of water systems. The cooperation between the Uzbek and Afghan water experts is (?developing) favorably.

A number of water reservoirs, the (Barat) powerplant, [words indistinct] installations and other construction essential for the development of Afghanistan's national economy have been built as a result of cooperation between the experts of the two countries during the past 20 years.

BRIEFS

GOODS TO SRI LANKA--The Black Sea motor vessel Marshansk has arrived in Sri Lanka delivering a large cargo of industrial goods. Equipment for the second stage of the local steel works, rolled metal, mineral fertilisers, printing paper, plywood, various machinery is being transported to Colombo. Soviet vessels bring to the USSR natural rubber, tea, coconut oil and traditionally exported items. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 5 Apr 81 LD]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY IN POLAND SCORED

LD072318 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Aleksandr Kraminov commentary]

[Text] Destabilization of a country followed by the overthrow of a legal government--this is a scenario according to which American intelligence acted in 1953 in (?Thailand), in 1954 in Guatemala, in 1957 in Greece, and in 1974 in Chile. The CIA has also made other attempts at corruption. One example is the practice of organizing subversive actions against Poland. Marchetti and Marks, former intelligence service and diplomatic service officers of the United States, wrote about one such action in the West German weekly STERN.

The operation took place at the beginning of the fifties, wrote Marchetti and Marks. The Polish operation seemed to run an excellent course. CIA agents stationed in West Berlin directed the activities of a broad network of anticommunist conspiracy in Poland. Their aim was to overthrow the communist regime and attach Poland to the West. At that time the CIA operation aimed against Poland ended in failure. But this does not at all mean that Western intelligence services gave up their goals. [words indistinct] They (?accepted) the failure and have drawn conclusions. Now they are developing with more refined methods their subversive activities against Poland and other socialist countries. Observers connect the changes in the CIA to just this fact, that its former director [words indistinct] was not a sufficiently well-trained specialist in conspiratorial activities aimed at sovereign states.

As we know, the new CIA director is now William Casey, a professional intelligence officer. In the opinion of the American administration, he has all the more value in his current post because he (?gained) experience during his work in Europe. On our continent he was engaged in organizing a wide network of agents. In his electoral campaign Ronald Reagan often stressed that the intelligence agency should develop its operations in a more decisive and aggressive way. While still in the first days at his post as CIA director, Casey strove to prove that he answers to these requirements. The American press reported that a project has been submitted to the U.S. President envisaging the intensification of secret operations against socialist countries. Poland occupies a special place in this project. This is so because lack of political stability is the best milieu for the activities of special services. It can be stated that the CIA can already ascribe to its credit some secret operations against Poland.

Thus several days ago the Austrian VOLKSSTIMME published proofs of connections between the CIA and the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland. [words indistinct] the paper showed, are maintained through the emigre organization Free Poland directed by a certain (Gants). In World War II he served in Hitler's Wehrmacht, and now he works for the CIA. The Austrian paper maintains that the work of the Confederation for an Independent Poland is financed through the emigre Free Poland led by (Gants).

Secret Western services also maintain contacts with KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. It is known, and was besides confirmed by the conspiratorial agency (Tape), that KOR has two representatives in Poland: the otherwise well-known Leszek Kolakowski and a certain secret resident. According to the mentioned agency, the first one acts overtly on behalf of KOR in Western Europe, while the latter works anonymously and apparently passes KOR letters from Poland to certain Western services. Such work is obviously paid for. A few days ago the American magazine NEWSWEEK mentioned, as it were parenthetically, that $115,000 had been sent to Poland through "unofficial channels."

Secret service agents have intensified their work. Speaking at the Ninth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, Polish Minister of Internal Affairs Miroslaw Milewski stated that ever more people in Poland report to the Ministry of Internal Affairs that attempts are being made to enroll them for cooperation with foreign intelligence agents. This is being done not only during official trips abroad but also in the country itself. Attempts are being made to create a fifth column--this is the conclusion that can be drawn from these facts. There is no need to explain with what aim in view fifth columns are formed.

POLISH NEWSPAPER CITED ON SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

LD071530 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Apr, TASS--The army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI exposes today the political actions of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] subversive organisation that comes out from anti-socialist positions.

A sharp struggle for the ways of Poland's further development is going on in almost all spheres of life, the paper writes. Two lines, two opposite tendencies are clashing in this struggle. The clearly expressed line of division passes between the forces of socialism and its opponents who hope gradually to liquidate the existing structures of the socialist Polish state.

The Polish United Workers Party [PUWP] has come out with a program directed at eliminating the causes and sources that brought about the deformation of the principles of socialism, at overcoming the socio-economic and political crisis. The party has launched a principled struggle for putting Poland on the road of stabilisation and further development in the spirit of the ideals of socialism.

On the other side of the line are the forces which want to seize power in Poland and are intensifying their political game. Exploiting the difficult situation and emotions KSS-KOR is putting up all sorts of obstacles in the way of socialist renewal. This illegal organisation, acting under the shingle of the Solidarity trade union association, no longer conceals its intention to come to power. It is unfortunate that not all citizens of the country yet realise the real intentions of KSS-KOR which are supported by Western centres of subverion. The huge stream of social demagogy and propaganda is being paid for in foreign currency.

All those who stand on principles of the political realities that came into being after the Second World War, who have deeply realised the essence of the social and political transformations understand that it is only a Marxist-Leninist party that can restore the situation in the state. It is only the PUWP in alliance with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party that can head the renewal and lead the country out of the economic crisis. What is demanded now of every communist is militancy, courage in defending the party and its ideology. There can be no place in the party for the wavering, for people who are politically impassive. We have faith that the party will prove its ability to head the people in this difficult period of Poland's socialist development, the paper stresses.

PROCEEDINGS OF 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS REPORTED

LD071614 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Apr, TASS--Today was the second day of work by the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The morning meeting was addressed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. His speech was repeatedly punctuated by lengthy applause and received with great interest.

The session was presided by member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia Josef Lenart who expressed most sincere gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for his high evaluation of the activities of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and of the people's work. "We highly treasure the all-round relations, mutual understanding, cooperation, trust and mutual respect existing between our communist parties," Josef Lenart said. He stated that "in the peoples of Czechoslovakia the Soviet people had, has and will have constant, true and loyal friends."

The speech by the leader of the CPSU delegation was transmitted live by television to the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Poland. It was also heard and seen by tens of millions of people in Britain, Spain, Italy, France, the FRG, the United States and other countries of the world.

The chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, Lubomir Strougal, delivered a report at the afternoon session on the basic directions of Czechoslovakia's economic and social development in 1981-1985. The speaker said, it is intended to increase national income by 14-16 per cent and to achieve an annual average growth of industrial production by 3.4-3.7 per cent and of agricultural production by 2 per cent. Machine building and electrical engineering remain the main element of the national economy's development. The volume of production by these industries is to grow by 33-35 per cent.

"The fulfillment of the main tasks of the Seventh Five-Year Plan is determined by Czechoslovakia's more active participation in the international division of labor, first of all in socialist economic integration", the speaker stressed.

The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is continuing its work.

BREZHNEV MEETS WITH LIBYA'S JALLUD IN PRAGUE

LD081222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting took place in Prague today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the Libyan revolution and head of the delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. During their talk, which was of a friendly nature, certain questions bearing on the further development of Soviet-Libyan relations and on the contemporary international situation were touched upon.

HUNGARY'S PUJA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD071716 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS--The Hungarian People's Republic approves and supports the new Soviet peace proposals and initiatives set forth by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. They are directed at easing international tension and advancing the cause of disarmament, at liquidating crisis situations in the world, at improving Soviet-American relations and sustaining the dialogue between socialist and capitalist countries, at developing mutually advantageous ties between them. Hungary is prepared actively to participate in the solution of these taks. This was stated today by the Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja when addressing Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Frigyes Puja is staying in the USSR at the Soviet Government's invitation.

He noted that the complication of the international situation is caused by actions of the U.S. ruling circles to further intensify the arms race and to tip the military balance in their favour. "I would like to particularly emphasise," the minister said, "that the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles presents a direct threat to the security of peoples, including to the Hungarian People's Republic. This may have very grave consequences for peace in the whole world." The minister stressed that in this situation the coordination of the policy of socialist countries in the international arena is of special importance. The Soviet Union, Puja said, coordinates its proposals with socialist countries. Joint actions in the international arena were also discussed at the present talks with the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. In this connection the minister spoke of the need to constantly study the mutual experience of the fraternal countries, including the experience of international activity. "We Hungarians have much to learn from the Soviet Union's rich experience. We attach prime importance to the strengthening and development of multilateral ties with socialist countries and first of all of Hungarian-Soviet relations," Frigyes Puja stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Tikhonov-Kreisky Talks

LD071728 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 7 Apr, TASS--TASS special correspondents report: Talks began here today between the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.A. Tikhonov and the Federal Chancellor of Austria Bruno Kreisky. Views were exchanged on questions of further developing and strengthening Soviet-Austrian relations and also on topical international problems in the course of the talks that passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

Special attention was given to the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress and in messages to the heads of state and government of a number of countries.

The talks confirmed the interest of the two sides in the preservation and development of the process of detente in the European Continent and in the strengthening of international peace and security. Expressed from both sides was satisfaction with the successful development of bilateral relations with various fields between the USSR and Austria which accord with mutual interests and facilitate the strengthening of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

Questions of Soviet-Austrian economic and trade ties and also some concrete projects of a long-term nature in the field of energy and metallurgy were thoroughly discussed.

Dinner for Tikhonov

LD072318 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 7 Apr, TASS--Austria's Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today gave a dinner in his residence in honour of the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. Present at the dinner with the head of the Soviet Government were the officials accompanying him on the visit. Present at the dinner from the Austrian side were Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, Minister of Trade, Crafts and Industry Josef Staribacher, State Secretary of the Federal Chancellory Adolf Nusbaumer, other members of the Austrian Government, leaders of political parties, representatives of business circles and prominent public figures. Bruno Kreisky and Nikolay Tikhonov exchanged speeches. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Vienna Mayor

LD081056 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Dispatch from "A Special TASS Correspondent"]

[Text] Vienna, 8 Apr, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, now on an official visit here, visited today the Vienna Town Hall.

Welcoming the distinguished guest, Vienna Burgermeister Leopold Graz said that Nikolay Tikhonov's official visit is taking place shortly after the 26th Congress of the CPSU. He stressed the successful development of all-round friendly relations between Austria and the USSR. Leopold Graz stressed that the capitals of the two countries, Vienna and Moscow, which have been maintaining contacts on different levels for many years, are making their contributions to these relations.

In his reply speech Nikolay Tikhonov said: As Herr Burgermeister said, our visit to friendly Austria is taking place shortly after the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We are satisfied to note that the documents of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and especially the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth at the congress, are meeting with a favorable response in neutral Austria.

Experience shows that the role and place of any country in a system of international relations is determined today not so much by its size and its population as by its contribution to preserving peace.

It is a pleasure for us to say that neutral Austria has been invariably adhering to a constructive position on such cardinal problems as relaxation of international tension, strengthening of European security, stopping the arms race and a number of others. This was shown again by our first talks on Austrian soil.

Vienna as the capital of neutral Austria invariably fulfills an important function in the efforts of the Austrian state to continue the process of detente. This is shown not only by the fact that Vienna is by tradition one of the most interesting centres of culture and arts. Your capital is also a venue of important international forums and meetings. It is well known that relations of cooperation were established and have been maintained between Moscow and Vienna for a long time. We welcome such relations. In conclusion I should like to wish you Herr Burgermeister and all residents of Vienna well-being, prosperity and happiness.

After being shown round the building of the Town Hall, which is an architectural sight, the Soviet head of government left his signature in the "Golden Book" of honored visitors.

8 April Luncheon

LD081312 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 8 April, TASS--Austria's Federal Chancellor Rudolf Kirchschlaeger today gave a luncheon in honour of Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. Present at the luncheon together with Nikolay Tikhonov were officials accompanying him. Present from the Austrian side were Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, ministers, political and public figures. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Nikolay Tikhonov exchanged friendly toasts.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON GENSCHER'S MOSCOW VISIT

Gromyko, Genscher Speeches

LD071501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Continuation of A.A. Gromyko's Talks With H.-D. Genscher]

[Text] On 3 April talks continued between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and H.-D. Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister.

A.A. Gromyko and H.-D. Genscher discussed certain international problems of mutual interest. There was also an exchange of opinions on the state and prospects of the development of bilateral relations. The sides advocated the further deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG, noting its significance for ensuring peace and security on the European Continent.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko arranged a luncheon in H.-D. Genscher's honor during which there was an exchange of speeches.

Welcoming the guest, A. A. Gromyko said:

First of all I would like to welcome you and those accompanying you on the occasion of your visit to the Soviet Union. Your present visit to Moscow continues the practice of regular political contacts between our countries which became established and has now been maintained for more than 10 years. The dialogue conducted by our countries at different levels is an important factor in the development of Soviet-West German relations. It is natural, therefore, that both sides should advocate its active continuation.

Your visit is not yet over so it is too early to talk about results. The exchange of views is intensive and businesslike. Attention is being focused on the main questions relating to the international situation. I mean by that the prospects of ensuring lasting peace in Europe, of continuing and developing the detente policy and of limiting the arms race. It would be odd if it were otherwise. These are the most important questions in the world today and people in various countries rightly measure the effectiveness of political contacts and talks between statesmen in terms of the contribution they make to strengthening international security and to the relaxation of tension.

The 26th CPSU Congress ended recently. The new ideas and important constructive proposals made in L.I. Brezhnev's report and the overall thrust of the entire work of the congress convincingly demonstrate that the Soviet Union will continue to confidently pursue the path of peace. There should be no opponents, there can be only partners on this path provided, of course, the political course is correctly held.

Everyone should be interested in safeguarding peace. It is the vital need of the peoples and the prime obligation of all governments, the USSR foreign minister stressed.

Peace is not a category that can be played around with: You do not ponder where to fit it into the list of political priorities. There is no more important task on the international plane than the task of upholding peace. These words, uttered by L.I. Brezhnev at the congress, express the heart of Soviet policy in international affairs.

Not everyone is ready to consistently follow this path. There are even outright supporters of confrontation and of a policy of tension who do not accept detente.

Some people even question the thesis that there is no sensible alternative to the peace policy. They offer as an alternative the further cranking up of the arms race, the breaking off of established mutually advantageous economic ties between countries and the encouragement of mutual mistrust and enmity between peoples. We condemn and reject this course.

What conclusion must be drawn from the comparison of such different approaches to the present-day international situation? Further divergence toward opposite poles, tests of strength on any pretext or no pretext at all? No, this is not how the Soviet Union sees the task. An active, in-depth dialogue is needed at all levels on acute problems which would make it possible to put international relations on the road to broad cooperation for peace. We are ready for this.

For obvious reasons, nuclear weapons in Europe are one of the central questions under discussion during the minister's visit. Our side recently took an important step to facilitate the reaching of an understanding--it proposed a moratorium on the deployment of new NATO and USSR medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In other words, it is a matter of quantitatively and qualitatively freezing the existing level of missiles, including, of course, U.S. forward-based systems. We also propose that talks be commenced on reducing such systems. That talks begin on reduction, let me emphasize that. And the size of the reduction could be very considerable if our partners were willing.

Our moratorium proposal means that for the period of the talks there would be neither a quantitative buildup of the relevant systems in Europe nor a qualitative refinement of existing systems since this would only inhibit and hamper the talks. The level that each side could possess would be determined jointly during the talks. It would be an agreed level, established on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

No one should set his sights on achieving one-sided advantages. The task is to ensure balance at a lower level. And this is the sure way to lessen the danger of a nuclear conflict, A.A. Gromyko noted.

Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the leaders of the NATO countries are adopting a constructive stance on this question. Much of what they are saying in this connection can only be interpreted as a reluctance to promote an understanding.

But I would like to think that the NATO capitals will not miss the chance to achieve mutually acceptable solutions capable of sparing the peoples the dangers which would result for them from the further cranking up of the nuclear missile race in Europe.

We could not help noticing, of course, that during discussions in NATO the question of the neutron weapon, its production and deployment in Western Europe, resurfaced. This barbaric means of mass human destruction began to be publicized again.

Why is this happening? If they are hoping thereby to ensure superiority for themselves over the Soviet Union and over the Warsaw Pact countries, then they are hoping in vain.

In conditions where the international situation has markedly deteriorated it is particularly important not to introduce into interstate relations anything that runs counter to the requirements of strengthening peace and deepening detente. It is well known from the experience of recent decades that it is no easy task to clear obstacles out of the way of mutual understanding between states and to establish the spirit of cooperation in world politics. The important conclusion from this is that everything positive that has been achieved must be fostered. The recklessness sometimes shown in certain NATO countries in the struggle against detente, against something good that has been done in the interests of peace is a manifestation of a foolhardy policy.

I think I can say with satisfaction that there exists between the states of Eastern and Western Europe an understanding that the process initiated by the signing of the Helsinki Final Act must be continued, although there is not always agreement as to the specific means to be employed in this. The discussion of this continues at the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet Union has made a considerable effort to reach concerted decisions on the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Our proposals concerning the actual confidence-building measures and also their zones of application are well known. These proposals were clearly formulated in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress. They also provide an opportunity for resolving difficulties that have arisen in Madrid.

The task now is to reach a definitive agreement, on the basis of the existing proposals, on the approach to this matter. The main thing is the reciprocal and balanced nature of commitments on confidence-building measures by all participating states which should prevent anyone from having privileges at the expense of others.

All these are just some of the questions which were or will be covered in the exchange of opinions during your visit to our country, Mr Genscher. We have different opinions on some questions. This is regrettable but it is a fact that must be admitted. It is important, however, that the differences should not rule out dialogue and a further quest for agreement.

This also determines our approach to questions of further developing bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG. A great store of strength and understanding of the importance of good relations has been accumulated in cooperation between our countries.

The foundations were laid by the signing of the Moscow treaty and strengthened by the adoption of joint documents during subsequent summit meetings.

We rate highly our relations with the FRG. The Soviet Union and its leadership are in favor of the further development and enrichment of these relations. We would like to hope that mutual efforts will be made in this sphere by the Soviet Union and by the FRG.

In his reply speech H.-D. Genscher said that the exchange of opinions in Moscow is taking place at a time when the international situation has deteriorated in many respects. It is for that very reason that we regard these talks as important. We hope that they will contribute to the attainment of the goal that should be the common goal for the West and for the East--the preservation of peace and security.

In the past we have achieved a great deal in the sphere of our bilateral relations and this has positively affected stability and cooperation in Europe. The Quadripartite Agreement continues to contribute to an appreciable improvement of the situation in and around West Berlin. There is no doubt that the significance of the 12 August 1970 treaty between the FRG and the USSR, the 1973 joint statement, the 1978 joint declaration and the 1980 joint communique has not diminished. We want to consistently continue the policy initiated by these documents; it is a long-term policy.

Europe is aware of the significance of relations between the FRG and the USSR for peace on our continent and expects each of us, within the framework of our responsibility, to contribute to the positive shaping of the overall conditions of international life. The safeguarding of peace demands a policy of balance, renunciation of the desire for superiority, unequivocal renunciation of the use of force and readiness for cooperation irrespective of political and ideological differences.

The FRG foreign minister noted that the constructive development of relations between the FRG and the GDR has vital significance for peace in Europe.

H.-D. Genscher dwelt on the significance of Soviet-American dialogue. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev stressed in the Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress, which we regard as very important, a readiness for dialogue and this met with a high assessment everywhere in the West.

H.-D. Genscher then dwelt on a number of topical international problems.

The continuation of the dialogue on the questions of arms control and disarmament is vitally important for us. The FRG foreign minister expounded here the NATO countries' well-known position on some of these questions, in particular the question of the mutual reduction of armed forces in central Europe.

Concerning the Madrid meeting, the FRG foreign minister expressed the view that all the states that participated in the Helsinki conference should impart new impetus to that process. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on the question of confidence-building measures has considerably improved the prospects of reaching an understanding on a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Dwelling on relations between the FRG and the USSR, H.-D. Genscher said that economic cooperation between our countries has stood the test of time and we want this cooperation to continue.

We believe, along with our Western partners, that economic relations are an important element in East-West relations as a whole.

As far as the Federal Government and the parties in the Bundestag are concerned, the FRG foreign minister said in conclusion, safeguarding peace and security is the goal of their foreign policy. Our conversations at this difficult time stress the will of both sides to conduct a frank and constructive discussion. This is the meaning of the dialogue that the FRG regards as essential. We are aware of our responsibility for preserving peace in Europe and all over the world.

The luncheon, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; L.A. Kostandov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.M. Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee Department chief; USSR ministers and other officials.

Present on the West German side were the officials accompanying H.-D. Genscher and A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day H.-D. Genscher laid a wreath on the Grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

That evening the FRG foreign minister gave a dinner in A.A. Gromyko's honor.

FRG Press Reports

LD071507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "At the Center of Attention"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Apr--All of today's West German newspapers published prominent reports on the reception by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of H.-D. Genscher, deputy Federal chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG.

In an article headlined "L.I. Brezhnev Stresses the Soviet Union's Will for Peace" GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes: Soviet foreign policy remains a policy of peace, detente, talks and cooperation. L.I. Brezhnev stated this during a meeting of nearly 2 hours with the West German minister. It emerges from L.I. Brezhnev's utterances that the key to strengthening peace under contemporary conditions lies primarily in limiting the arms race and in disarmament. The Soviet Communist Party and state leader gave a positive evaluation of the general state of relations between his country and the FRG and advocated that efforts be made to further improve them.

The newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE terms L.I. Brezhnev's reception of H.-D. Genscher "the culmination of the FRG foreign minister's visit to Moscow." FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, in its commentary, stresses that "the basis for businesslike relations between Bonn and Moscow, laid in the 1970 USSR-FRG treaty, remains in force, as before."

GREEK POWER STATION BUILD WITH SOVIET AID

LD061035 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian publishes on page 5 of the 26 March morning edition a 700-word dispatch from Athens correspondent B. Lipovoy entitled, "Valley of Friendship" on the USSR's assistance in building the (Kardia) thermal power station which is termed an example of "successful international cooperation." Lipovoy goes on to point out a"process of improvement" and a "development" in Soviet-Greek relations which will not be "stifled" despite the alleged efforts of "certain circles in the West, particularly in the United States."

COMMENT CONTINUES ON HAIG MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Visit Serves Escalation

LD072330 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 7 Apr 81

["With Washington's Approval"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The tense situation in Lebanon is worsening. There are hundreds of killed and wounded among the civilian population in the south of Lebanon after the bloody conflict provoked by the Israeli authorities and the Lebanese separatists. According to reports reaching here, Tel Aviv does not rule out the possibility of a direct armed intervention against Lebanon. Western observers note that after the coming of the Reagan administration to power in Washington the Begin government is behaving ever more aggressively and arrogantly.

Lately Israeli troops have sharply intensified raids on the territory of southern Lebanon, striking at Palestinian refugee camps and peaceful Lebanese settlements. These aggressive actions against the Arab people did not cause in Washington the slightest objection or condemnation. More than that, the Israeli troops are using American arms that are supplied to Tel Aviv in practically unlimited quantities. Many types of these weapons have been condemned by the world public as especially barbarous and inhuman, designed solely for exterminating the civilian population.

It is such weapons, including pellet bombs and napalm, that were used during the destruction of the Tall az-Za'tar Palestinian refugee camp where five thousand Palestinians--women, children, old people--were killed. Tel Aviv is conducting its aggressive actions against Lebanon with Washington's consent and support. It is not by chance, therefore, that the new Israeli provocation against Lebanon was undertaken at the time when the U.S. Secretary of State Haig is making a tour of several countries of the Middle East during which he is trying to replace the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine problem with the knocking together of an anti-Soviet and anti-Arab military-political bloc.

So what we have are thoroughly coordinated actions of the United States and Israel to undermine stability in the region and to further aggravate the situation in order to justify more easily the direct U.S. military interference in the Middle East. All responsibility for the events in Lebanon, just as for the aggravation of the situation in the region as a whole, rests fully with the United States and its allies in Tel Aviv and Cairo.

Before leaving on his Middle East tour Haig contended that the U.S. Government strives to facilitate "security and peace efforts in the region." Facts show, however, that his mission has a diametrically opposite aim and serves the escalation of tension in the Middle East.

Assessments on Lebanon

LD071630 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Valentin Lapin commentary]

[Text] The first days of this month were marked by a sharp deterioration of the situation in Lebanon. In Beirut and a number of other populated communities in the country's central part, the rightwing Christian formation provoked clashes with the Lebanese Government troops and the inter-Arab peace-keeping force. The total of those killed in the clashes reaches to 100. Over 500 people are wounded. The scale of clashes is reminiscent of the dramatic period of the civil war in Lebanon 5 years ago. The war unleashed by the rightwing groups resulted in the deaths of 60,000 people. The rightwing elements enjoyed direct backing of Israel at the time. A similiar situation is observed today.

In parallel with the attack of the rightwing Christian formation in Beirut, the Israeli troops stepped up their activities in southern Lebanon. Everything indicates that Lebanon faces the threat of a large-scale Israeli intervention. This was confirmed in a statement by the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, who declared that Israel had no intention to sit and watch. By fanning the flames of a war in the neighboring Arab country, the Israeli leaders help to carry through the (?long) [word indistinct] (?plans) for partitioning Lebanon.

The flareup of hostilities in Lebanon has again shown how unstable the situation in the Middle East is. This situation has been created by Israel's aggressive policies and a lack of a settlement in the Middle East. It is also the outcome of reserved support by the United States. A spokesman of the American State Department expressed regret over the bloodshed in Lebanon. But U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig declared at the same time that Israel is America's chief ally. He (?spoke) in Jerusalem at the time when Israel's provocations against Lebanon were at their height. The situation in the Lebanon was one of the topics of the state secretary's discussions with the Israeli leadership. According to reports, the Israeli side received encouraging assessments from the American state secretary. This is hardly surprising since Israel's aggressive actions aimed at suppressing the Palestinians and other national liberation movements in the Arab East are fully coordinated with Washington's policies.

Alexander Haig's visit to Egypt and Israel has revealed that the United States hopes as before to achieve its hegemonistic aspirations with the help of force. This leads to the dangerous heightening of tension in the region. The latest developments in Lebanon prove this.

Promises to Israel

LD072332 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 7 Apr, TASS--While lavishing promises on the Arabs of U.S. military-political support and assurances to complete the "peace process" in the Middle East U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is secretly promising Israel further expansion of cooperation in all areas.

The Tel Aviv newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT has published a secret memorandum of the U.S. State Department, which, as believed in political circles in the Lebanese capital, will produce a "cold shower" effect on those Arab officials who still hope for Washington's "balanced" approach to the Middle East problem. The document enumerates measures for strengthening relations between the two countries in the military sphere, including additional deliveries to Tel Aviv of modern F-15 fighter planes and electronic surveillance planes.

The memorandum envisages the delivery to Tel Aviv of new radar equipment. It will also get official access to the data transmitted by American spy satellites.

At the same time, the document stipulates that American arms deliveries will be carried out only to those Arab countries which back the notorious "peace process" worked out in Camp David. In turn, the United States intends to put pressure on Riyadh to make it stop financial and political support to the countries and forces equated in Washington with "terrorists."

In exchange, the Tel Aviv authorities readily consented to place at the Pentagon's disposal two air bases, currently being built by the Americans in the Negev Desert, which the United States intends to turn into large depots of weapons to be used in case of "emergency."

According to political observers, the development of bilateral cooperation strenghens the role of Tel Aviv as the principal U.S. ally in the Middle East. Tel Aviv is given the green light from over the ocean for annexing the Arab lands occupied in 1967.

'Serious Differences' in Jordan

LD071630 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Amman, 7 Apr, TASS--The Secretary of State of the United States Alexander Haig, who is on a tour of several countries of the Middle East, was received on Monday by King Husayn of Jordan.

The talks that were held confirmed again the existence of serious differences in the positions of the United States and Jordan on the Middle East problems. King Husayn, as it follows from a report by the PETRA JORDANIAN INFORMATION AGENCY, rejected Haig's arguments about the need to continue the Camp David process. He stressed that the Camp David accords had not resulted in the establishment of an all-embracing peace in the Middle East because they ignored the central problem of the conflict--the Palestinian problem. The king of Jordan stressed again that to achieve peace in the Middle East it is necessary to return the occupied Arab lands to their true owners and to restore the lawful national rights of the Arab Palestinian people. Stability in the region, he noted, can be ensured only by way of an all-embracing and just settlement of the Palestinian problem. It has become known that the Jordanian head of state has declared in favour of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of representatives of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Jordanian Rebuff

LD072115 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Amman, 7 Apr, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is currently on a tour of the Middle East, has arrived in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia, upon completion of his talks with King Husayn of Jordan in Amman.

Before leaving Amman by air, the head of the U.S. foreign policy department admitted that serious differences had cropped up at the talks with King Husayn as regards the attitude of the two sides to the establishment of peace in the Middle East. In his turn, in his statement for newsmen, Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim reaffirmed his country's stand on a number of problems, which is directly opposite in some aspects to what the White House emissary would like to hear from the Jordanian side. As King Husayn is convinced, the minister said, a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem persistently necessitates full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, including eastern Jerusalem, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. M. al-Qasim strongly criticized Tel Aviv's annexationist policy and Israel's aggressive actions against sovereign Lebanon.

The statement by the minister that "Jordan declares in principle for a quest for peace in the Middle East under the U.N. aegis--the organisation representing international law" was received by political observers as a direct rebuff to Alexander Haig and U.S. claims to a monopoly conduct of the notorious "peace process" on the basis of the separate Camp David accords.

Paris, 7 Apr, TASS--The FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY stresses in its dispatch from Amman that "Alexander Haig has, apparently, failed to convince King Husayn to join the 'strategic community of views' which is sought for by the U.S. administration for preventing 'Soviet penetration' into the Middle East." The king, the agency points out, has actually rejected at the talks with Alexander Haig, "the policy of pacts" as well as "the idee fixe" of U.S. diplomacy as regards the threat of 'Soviet expansionism'."

"King Husayn," the report says, "regards the Camp David accords as being deadlocked and feels that the USA should give them up and agree to a Middle East settlement within the framework of an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union." As far as the Palestine Liberation Organisation is concerned, the agency points out, the stands of Husayn and Haig on it are "diametrically opposite."

FURTHER ON CUBAN TRADE MISSION TO MOSCOW

Protocol Signed

FL031735 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow--The documents signed today by the Soviet Union and Cuba foresee a large increase in their trade, which will exceed R4.5 billion in 1981.

The ministers of foreign trade of the Soviet Union and Cuba, Nikolay Patolichev and Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, signed an agreement today on bilateral trade for this year as well as several documents regulating important areas of trade in 1981-85.

Trade Relations Praised

FL032120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The preferential prices which the Soviet Union grants to Cuba for its export products help to lessen the negative effects of the world economic crisis, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz declared in Moscow today. The Cuban minister and his Soviet counterpart, Nikolay Patolichev, today signed the documents that will regulate 1981 trade and other protocols that regulate important aspects of trade until 1985.

Amid the deep crisis of the world's economy and when the blockade and acts of aggression of all types against Cuba are reinforced, trade with the USSR is developing without interruption, Cabrizas emphasized in an interview with PRELA. These documents consolidate the mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba, our country's foreign trade minister added.

U.S. RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICAN REGIMES VIEWED

PY070054 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Mikhail Mayorov commentary]

[Text] Last week two Latin American ambassadors to Washington commented on the U.S. policy toward their continent.

Jose Miguel Barros, Chilean military junta representative in Washington who arrived from Santiago where he attended the ambassador's conference, pointed out the possibility that Washington will resume military supplies to Pinochet's regime. He based his theory on the fact that the current U.S. Government has already lifted a financial embargo on the Chilean junta by approving negotiations of the U.S. Export-Import Bank with the junta. He also pointed out that, in his opinion, President Reagan's allowing U.S. admirals to carry out naval maneuvers with the Chilean Navy is an even more important fact. Commenting on U.S.-Chilean relations, Jose Miguel Barros stated that currently Chile is closer to the United States than the United States is to Chile.

Paraguayan Ambassador Mario Lopez Escobar's statements are very important also. He announced the official visit of Paraguayan dictator Alfredo Stroessner to the United States which is scheduled for the near future.

These two statements did not go unnoticed in Latin America. It is perfectly understandable that the quite evident preferential treatment the United States gives to the most hateful Latin American leaders, in addition to its interference in El Salvador, should cause concern. What can Latin America expect now that the United States (?supports) the repressive regimes? Information on this question can be read in the Latin American newspapers.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ADOPT SOCIAL AID RESOLUTIONS

LD071053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted resolutions "On Measures To Increase State Assistance to Families With Children" and "On Measures To Further Improve the Population's Social Security."

The resolution "On Measures To Increase State Assistance to Families With Children" notes that the Communist Party and the Soviet state, consistently pursuing a course toward increasing the people's well-being, pay great attention to create the most favorable conditions for population growth and the rising generation's education.

Regarding assistance to families in educating children as an important avenue of the social program for our society's development, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deemed it expedient to implement further measures to increase state assistance to families with children so as to ensure a rational combination of public and family education, alleviate the position of working mothers and create favorable conditions for young families' life and living conditions. The resolution envisages:

The phasing in, region by region, beginning from 1981, of partially paid leave for working mothers with total length of service of at least 1 year and also for women undergoing training during time off from work so as to look after their child until it reaches the age of 1 year. Payment for this type of leave will be made at the rate of R50 per month in regions of the Far East, Siberia and the country's northern regions and at the rate of R35 per month in other regions.

The granting to working women, simultaneously with the introduction of the above-mentioned leave, of the right to further leave without pay for looking after a child until the age of 1 and 1/2 years and thereafter up to 2 years with this period continuing to count toward continuous legnth of service and length of service in a speciality.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan measures will continue to be implemented to increase the duration and raise the level of payment for leave for looking after newly-born and very young children.

In the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans the all-round development of the network of kindergartens and creches, extended-day schools and groups, Pioneer camps and other children's institutions will be ensured. The USSR Gosplan, union republic Councils of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments are instructed to provide in the draft plans for the fullest satisfaction of the demand for permanent and seasonal preschool establishments bearing in mind the need to eliminate the shortage of them in regions with a high level of female employment in social production.

To improve the staffing of creches, creche-groups, creche-kindergartens and children's homes with qualified cadres it has been decided in the 11th 5-Year Plan to spread the 6-hour working day and 36-day leave prescribed for kindergarten teachers to nurses working in these establishments.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan provision has been made for raising the spending norm for catering in preschool establishments by an average of 10-15 percent and also for free upkeep for children in creches, kindergartens and boarding schools for families whose average total income per member of the family does not exceed R60 per month.

With the aim of creating more favorable conditions for women enabling them to combine work in social production with raising children:

Union republic Councils of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments are asked to formulate and implement measures to spread on a wide scale the practice of an incomplete working day or incomplete working week for women, for staggered (flexible) work schedules and also for home working:

Beginning from 1981, working women with two or more children aged below 12 are to be granted: an extra 3 days paid leave (on condition that the overall length of leave shall not exceed 28 calendar days); a priority right to annual leave in summer or at any other time which is convenient for them; the right to extra unpaid leave to care for children for up to 2 weeks by agreement with the administration when production conditions permit;

In the 11th —Year Plan the length of the paid period for caring for a sick child is to be increased to up to 14 days, with payment at the rate of 50 percent of earnings for extra days in comparison with existing legislation.

The resolution envisages a number of measures for increasing material security for families with children, and in particular:

The introduction in the 11th 5-Year Plan of payment by the state of a single grant to working mothers or to those undergoing training during time off from work at the rate of R50 for the birth of a first child and R100 for the birth of a second or third child with the retention of the existing size of grant for the birth of the fourth and subsequent children;

A rise in 1981 in the rate of the state allowance for single mothers to R20 per month per child payable until the child reaches 16 years of age (18 years for students not receiving a grant).

Provision is made for the introduction in 1981 of extra benefits when designating old-age pensions for incomplete length of service for women who have raised five or more children or one who has been an invalid since childhood.

A number of measures has been laid down to widen the advantages for families with children and newlyweds in obtaining state housing also in individual and cooperative housing construction. It has been decided in the 11th 5-Year Plan to exempt newlyweds from the tax on citizens with small families for the first year after the registration of their marriage.

It is deemed necessary to continue to pursue the policy of preferential state retail pricing for children's goods. There is to be greater responsibility on ministries and departments producing children's goods to satisfy the demand for these goods from families with different income levels without allowing a reduction in the production of cheap children's goods which are in demand with the population.

The resolution sets tasks for a major improvement in the work of trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises with the aim of easing work at home and saving time spent on housework.

It is planned to implement a system of measures in the interests of protecting and improving the health of pregnant women and children. Provision is made for the introduction in the 11th 5-Year Plan of extra benefits in terms of payment for travel warrants to Pioneer camps and the further development of the network of boarding facilities and other recuperative establishments for family leisure.

The appropriate organizations have been instructed to increase the publication of literature on questions of demography, the family, marital hygiene, child raising, improving the population's health and organizing their proper relaxation and leisure and literature on increasing educational work with the aim of consolidating the family as one of the supreme moral assets of socialist society.

The resolution "On Measures To Further Improve the Population's Social Security" notes that the profound socioeconomic transformations in our country have resulted in the creation and constant improvement of a state system of social security making it possible to realize Soviet citizens' rights to material security in old age and in the event of illness, full or partial disability and also the loss of the family breadwinner.

With the aim of improving the social security system provision is made in 1981 for raising the minimum old-age pension rate for workers and employees to R50 per month and also increasing the minimum pension for disability or in the event of a loss of the breadwinner. A proposal of the Union Council of Kolkhozes has been adopted--a proposal on increasing the basic old-age pension rate for kolkhoz members to R40 per month in the 11th 5-Year Plan and, at the same time, increasing the minimum pension for disability or in the event of the loss of the breadwinner.

The size of previously designated pensions will be increased in the current 5-year plan for workers and employees who retired on a pension over 10 years ago with a view to narrowing the gap between the level of their pension and the level of pensions being designated at present for workers with similar qualifications. These measures will be implemented primarily for pensioners receiving a pension below R60 per month. The above-indicated measures will continue to be implemented in the 12th 5-Year Plan. In the current 5-year plan it is planned to implement measures to further improve the living conditions of participants in the Great Patriotic War. The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Defense, jointly with the AUCCTU, are instructed to submit appropriate proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers.

Union republic Councils of Ministers and the Union Council of Kolkhozes have been instructed to ensure a substantial broadening of the network of residential homes for the aged and infirm and a rise in the level of their amenities and socio-consumer service provisions. Expenditure norms for catering, medicines and other needs in residential homes for the aged and infirm will be increased by an average of 20-25 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Union republic Councils of Ministers and USSR ministeries and departments have been asked to formulate and implement measures to expand opportunities for pensioner participation in social production including work on an incomplete work time basis and work at home.

The resolution makes it incumbent upon union republic communist party Central Committees, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and kray, oblast and rayon ispolkoms to increase their attention to the requests and needs of war and labor veterans and disabled civilians and to monitor strictly the unfailing granting to them of the benefits and advantages prescribed by law.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance, with the participation of the AUCCTU and the ministries and departments concerned, to draw up and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on the procedure and deadlines for implementing the above-indicated measures.

ALIYEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO OUTSTANDING WORKERS

LD070819 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Lofty Awards Presented]

[Excerpts] On 20 March G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, presented lofty awards of the motherland to a large group of workers in agriculture and the republic's party, Soviet trade union, Komsomol and economic organs who had distinguished themselves in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges of the concluding year and entire 10th 5-Year Plan.

Having presented the orders and medals, Comrade Aliyev, on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, wholeheartedly congratulated the leading workers on the motherland's lofty awards and wished them good health, happiness and new successes in their future work.

The working people of Soviet Azerbaijan, he said, have successfully completed the 10th 5-Year Plan and greeted the 26th CPSU Congress with good results. The republic's great achievements on the 5-year plan's stint have been noted fittingly by the party and government: The Azerbaijan SSR has been awarded its third Order of Lenin, and has won the motherland's Red Banner for the 11th successive year in all-union socialist competition.

All this is the result of the selfless work by the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia, and by all of you, dear comrades; it is the result of the activity of the republican party organization which was assessed highly in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The contribution made to our achievements by the glorious workers of the Azerbaijan countryside is a weighty one. Some 4,000 guards of the countryside field have been presented with orders and medals of the USSR, nine of them being presented with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, for their great successes achieved in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan to increase the production of grain, cotton, grapes, and other arable and livestock product and their sale to the state. In this, Comrade Aliyev stressed, we see a graphic new manifestation of the constant attention and paternal concern of the CPSU and Soviet state for the Azerbaijan working people and the further prosperity of our republic, for which we express sincere thanks and appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

Saying that the 26th CPSU Congress had set the Soviet people great and impressive tasks, Comrade Aliyev noted that in 1981, as throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan, the Azerbaijan working people must scale lofty new heights. Using the experience we have accumulated, he said, we must work even better and continue to march in the vanguard of all-union socialist competition.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev expressed the conviction that the working people of the Azerbaijan countryside will make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The ceremony was attended by K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD061455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. On All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan Targets"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee note that the report delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 26th party congress, the congress decisions, and "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" have been welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm and patriotic inspiration by the communists, workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and all Soviet people.

In response to the party's call to mark the new 5-year plan with shock, enterprising labor for the benefit of the motherland, the labor collectives are widely launching socialist competition for the improvement of work efficiency and quality and the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The initiatives of the working people of Moscow and Leningrad to complete individual and team targets of the first year of the 5-year plan by 7 November, the initiatives of Yaroslavskaya Oblast in attaining an increase in industrial production in the 11th 5-Year Plan without increasing the number of workers, the initiative of Rostovskaya Oblast to assimilate planned capacities ahead of schedule, and the initiative of the Krasnodarskiy Kray and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes to improve the quality of agricultural produce, and the experience of the work of the Ural and Kuzbass labor collectives in saving metal and fuel and energy resources are being supported and disseminated throughout the country.

Socialist competition represents the masses' living creativity, a patriotic movement based on Soviet people's high awareness and initiative, a powerful means of mobilizing the working people to implement plans for communist building. It helps to reveal production reserves and put them into operation and to improve work efficiency and quality, and it is an effective means of involving working people in production management and of forming a communist attitude to labor. At the same time the great potential of socialist competition is still not being fully utilized in a number of cases.

Attaching paramount significance to the further development of socialist competition and the enhancement of its role in resolving tasks of the country's economic and social development, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolve:

1. Using the masses' high labor and political enthusiasm, the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms and obkoms, ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs must direct socialist competition toward the implementation of the tasks set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report at the 26th party congress and of the congress decisions, toward the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the 5-year plan and toward ensuring the further improvement of Soviet people's well-being.

The standard of the entire organization of socialist competition is to be improved and it must be developed in close connection with measures to improve the economic mechanism. The glorious traditions of competition must be augmented and in every labor collective an atmosphere of genuine creative questing, labor rivalry and comradely mutual assistance, high responsibility for assigned work, and implacability toward shortcomings and violations of labor discipline must be created.

The active participation in all-union socialist competition of all workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, technicians, specialists and employees, the collectives of teams, sectors, links, departments and farm units, enterprises, associations, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, organizations and institutions, and of the working people of the cities, rayons, oblasts, krays and republics must be ensured.

2. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee stress that the slogan of competition should be: "Work Effectively and to a High Standard." This means treating the people's property in a proper way, making skillful and effective use of all available resources and the entire production potential and seeking good results with the least expenditure. It means focusing the competitors' efforts on the acceleration of labor productivity growth, the improvement of output quality, the saving of raw material and other materials, fuel and electricity, the best use of fixed capital, and the unconditional fulfillment of output delivery plans within the set deadlines and in accordance with the established products list.

On this basis the following must be ensured:

The fuller satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for means of production and the population's requirements for consumer goods, the reduction of the deadlines for creating and introducing new equipment and technology, the increase of the return on capital and the reduction of materials-intensiveness;

The further increase in the production of arable and livestock produce and the improvement of its quality, the successful solution of the food program and the coordinated work of the agricultural, transportation and industrial enterprises to increase the yield of final output per hectare of land;

The complete and prompt satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy and population for shipments, the precise collaboration and coordination of the activity of all types of transportation, the reduction of the time taken to deliver freight, its safekeeping, and the improvement of the standard of passenger services;

The reduction of construction times, the prompt and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of production capacities and cultural and consumer projects and apartment blocks, the reduction of the volumes of uncompleted construction, and the acceleration of the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises;

The expansion of volumes and types of services, the introduction of progressive forms, and the improvement of the quality and standard of services for the population.

3. The party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders must pay special attention to the development of competition in teams, in sectors [uchastki] in branches and in livestock units. These collectives' role in the struggle to increase production efficiency and improve work quality, to strengthen labor discipline, reduce cadres turnover, and form a communist attitude to labor must be enhanced. Support must be given to the initiatives of workers and kolkhoz members in elaborating counterplans, introducing technically justified labor norms, team autonomous financing, and personal accounts of thriftiness and quality and in fulfilling the set volume of work with a smaller number of personnel and these initiatives must be disseminated.

Leaders in competition, shock workers and collectives of communist labor must serve as an example in production, public life and daily routines.

4. The ministries, departments, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and economic leaders must give every support to the labor collectives' initiative in elaborating counterplans aimed at improving qualitative indicators, primarily at raising labor productivity and reducing prime cost, increasing profit and the production of output in the top-quality category, making more effective use of production capacities, and increasing production volumes by economizing on resources.

The necessary material, organizational and technical and economic conditions must be created for the successful implementation of counterplans.

5. Competition must be developed by every means among the collectives of closely related enterprises and organizations aimed at creating favorable conditions for rhythmical work, attaining the best end results, and successfully implementing targeted comprehensive programs for resolving the most important scientific and technical and socioeconomic problems. To this end wider use must be made of the experience of the collaboration of enterprises of the extractive and processing industries, the labor collectives taking part in the installation of the Sayano-Shushesnakaya and Nurek GES's and the Kama truck plant and the Atommash plant labor collectives on the "worker's relay" principle; that of the workers of the Leningrad transportation center in precise collaboration and the coordination of the activity of all types of transportation and that of the workers of agriculture and the light, textile and other industries under the "contract of thousands" principle.

The ministries, departments, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms must ensure the coordination of the activity of related enterprises, associations, scientific research, planning and design and other organizations which have concluded competition contracts. The necessary aid must be given to intersectorial coordination councils and public staffs in developing competition among subcontractors.

6. The ministries, departments and trade unions' central committees must approach their assessment of the work of association, enterprises and organization collectives taking account of the intensity of state plans, growth rates, and end results of production activity, the comprehensive commissioning of capacities and of housing and cultural and consumer service projects, the state of educational work, and the fulfillment of socialist pledges as a running total from the beginning of the year and of the 5-year plan.

The system of material and moral incentives for competition participants must be improved. Fuller use must be made of money from the material incentive fund and the wages fund to provide bonuses for workers on the basis of socialist competition results. Promptness must be ensured in summing up competition results.

7. That it be established that socialist competition winners be rewarded as follows:

Workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, technicians, specialists and employees are awarded honorary diplomas of the ministries (departments) and central trade union committees and mementos or money awards;

Team, sector, link, farm unit and department collectives are awarded honorary pennants of the ministries (departments) and trade union central committees and mementoes or money awards;

Komsomol and young people's tasks are awarded "Heroes of the 5-Year Plans—To the Best Komsomol and Young People's Collective" Challenge Red Banners with diplomas and money awards;

Collectives of industrial, production, science-and-production, interfarm, agroindustrial and other associations and their production units, enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, scientific research, planning, design and other organizations and institutions and higher educational establishments are awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee with diplomas and money awards. The collectives awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for the year's results and which have attained the highest and most stable indicators in fulfilling counterplans and stepped-up socialist pledges have their names recorded on the all-union board of honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements;

Cities, autonomous okrugs, and city and rural rayons are awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee with diplomas and money awards;

Union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts are awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee with diplomas.

The results of all-union socialist competition are to be summed up for each year of the 5-year plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee are handed over for permanent retention to the enterprises, rayons, cities, autonomous okrugs, oblasts, krays and republics which have been presented with these awards annually over the course of 5 years.

8. A CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee memorial badge "For High Efficiency and Quality of Work in the 11th 5-Year Plan" is to be instituted which will be awarded to collectives of enterprises, associations, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, scientific research and other organizations and institutions and higher educational establishments. The memorial badge is to be awarded to collectives which have achieved high quality in their work and the best indicators in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and have repeatedly been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for their annual results in all-union socialist competition.

To reward workers, kolkhoz members, engineering and technical workers and specialists and employees, a single all-union badge, "Shock Worker of the 11th 5-Year Plan," is to be instituted, with the presentation of a memorial gift for achieving high indicators in improving work efficiency and quality and for fulfilling targets and socialist pledges ahead of schedule.

9. The number of USSR State Prizes awarded for outstanding achievements in labor and scientific and technical creation to socialist competition leaders--workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, technicians, and specialists--is to be increased to 25.

Absent is to be given to the following proposals:

That of the AUCCTU--on the institution of Soviet trade unions' awards named for outstanding labor veterans in the various sectors of the national economy to be awarded to leading production workers who have achieved good results in socialist competition; and on the annual allocation of 120,000 privilege tourist vouchers for the Soviet Union and foreign countries to encourage all-union socialist competition winners;

That of the Komsomol Central Committee on granting Lenin Komsomol awards to Komsomol and young people's collectives and young production workers who have achieved good results in socialist competition; and on awarding leading production workers the badge "Young Guardsman of the 11th 5-Year Plan" and allocating every year some 30,000 privilege tourist vouchers for socialist competition winners to tour the Soviet people's places of revolutionary, combat and labor glory and to visit fraternal socialist countries.

10. The party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs should steadily implement Lenin's principles of organizing socialist competition--publicity, the comparability of results, and the possibility of the practical repetition of leading experience.

The broad dissemination of the experience of competition winners must be achieved, and its demonstration in the sectorial pavilions of the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and its study in schools of leading experience, in the economic training system, and at schools of communist labor and people's universities must be improved.

The holding of seminars of enterprise and organization leaders, and of party, trade union and Komsomol workers is to become the established practice using as a base those collectives which are awarded Challenge Red Banners.

The role of ideological-educational work, propaganda and agitation is to be intensified in ensuring the effectiveness of socialist competition, and in raising the production and social activeness of its participants. Fuller use is to be made of the potential of the mass information and propaganda media for the widespread dissemination and introduction of valuable initiatives and undertakings and for the all-round demonstration of ways and methods by which the competition winners achieved high results.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the Political Literature Publishing House, the Trade Union Publishing House, the Plakat the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing Houses and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography are to provide in their plans for the production of literature, posters, documentary and feature films, revealing in depth the experience of leading production workers and topical problems of the development of competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor. Central and local newspapers are to make a practice of publishing special columns devoted to socialist competition and "socialist competition diary" television and radio broadcasts are to be produced.

11. The ministries and departments together with the trade unions' central committees are to elaborate and, by agreement with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU, approve the terms of all-union socialist competition in their sectors for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee express the firm conviction that the workers and kolkhoz members, engineers, technicians, scientific workers and all workers of industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and other sectors of the national economy will launch nationwide competition still more widely for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and will ensure the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7 APRIL

LD080102 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 April. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Farmers in Chimkentskaya Oblast have completed spring sowing. (0100 GMT)

Spring sowing has begun in Lithuania where farmers hope to harvest 27 quintals of grain per hectare this year. (1000 GMT)

Sugar beet planting has begun in Odesskaya Oblast. Farmers intend to harvest at least 40 quintals per hectare on the 57,000 hectares sown to the crop. (1300 GMT)

Farmers in Dnepropetrovskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblasts have completed planting of cereal crops on 300,000 hectares. (1500 GMT)

EDITORIAL VIEWS CURRENT LIVESTOCK RAISING TASKS

LD070815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Livestock Raising--The Shock Front"]

[Text] The further development of livestock raising is one of the urgent tasks that the rural workers were set by the 26th CPSU Congress. "The Basic Guidelines" envisage raising the country's average annual meat production to 17-17.5 million tons (carcass weight), milk production to 97-99 million tons and egg production to at least 72 billion. Rural workers are urged to display maximum persistence and initiative and to make skillful use of reserves not only to fulfill but also to overfull outlined plans.

Rural workers have responded with great labor enthusiasm to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution on all-union socialist competition. It directs kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives to further improve work efficiency and quality. The chief task is to increase output and improve the sector's performance. Wider use must be made of the potential for intensive raising and fattening of young cattle, the fattening process must be speeded up and meat livestock raising and poultry farming must be expanded. There are examples to follow in this field. Livestock units in Kustanayskaya Oblast, for example, are sending to meat combines young bulls of an average weight of almost 500 kg. Plump animals are coming off the meat conveyor at many farms in Estonia and Chelyabinskaya, Cherkasskaya and other oblasts.

At the same time, a considerable proportion of livestock is still arriving for slaughter underfattened. This applies in particular to Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR and Pskovskaya, Kalininskaya and some other oblasts. Some farms are failing to make skillful use of reserves and extra sources for replenishing livestock units' meat resources. It is important also actively to develop hog, sheep, reindeer and rabbit farming.

A great deal needs to be done to further intensify milk production. Leading collectives' experience shows that in the very near future kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be able to raise annual milk yields to 3,000-3,500 kg and to 4,000-5,000 kg in areas of developed dairy farming. In order to achieve these results, more effective use will have to be made of the accumulated production potential and the standard of zootechnical work will have to be raised. We are talking about better renewal of herds, better breeding and introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and technology. There is great scope here for specialists and farm leaders.

A sound fodder base is a decisive condition of successful work. Fodder production is to be regarded as a specialized sector and efforts are to be concentrated in improving forage quality, solving the problem of fodder protein, expanding sowings and increasing the yield of pulse and other forage crops and on increasing the productivity of meadowland.

Leading farms are doing a lot to reduce losses during harvesting, procurement and storage of fodder and to utilize it rationally. Naturally, unbalanced, reduced feeding leads to overexpenditure of fodder and underproduction. That is why ever-growing significance attaches to development of the state and the kolkhoz-sovkhoz mixed feed industries, the production of high-protein microbiological synthesis preparations and to processing and increasing the nutritional value of coarse and other fodders. Determined efforts must be made to eliminate mishandling and squandering of forage. All areas of the fodder process must be watched over by the specialist, the people's controller and the public.

Personal plots are a great help in the production of meat, milk and other food products.

Agricultural machine building collectives are faced with big tasks. It is 60 years today since the decree "On Agricultural Machine Building" signed by V.I. Lenin. "Agricultural machine building must be regarded as a sphere of exceedingly great state importance," the first point in the decree said. Lenin's ideas were comprehensively developed in our party's agrarian policy contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The further intensification of livestock raising is directly dependent on raising the level of comprehensive mechanization of labor-intensive processes and increasing the amount of power available to livestock unit and fodder procurement workers. It is particularly important now to accelerate the development and modernization of all sectors of agricultural machine building.

The successful solution of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress on the further development of livestock raising largely depends on the activeness of labor collectives and their creative attitude toward the job. If every kolkhoz and sovkhoz increased its output of young animals by several head, improved the safekeeping of the herd and handed over animals in better condition the country would get hundreds of thousands of tons of extra meat and milk every year.

The winter stalling period is nearly over and calving is in progress. The further development of the sector depends on the work foundation laid by kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the wintering period. A good foundation for the new 5-year plan has been laid, for example, by many livestock units. Workers' sense of responsibility must be raised, their needs and demands must be given close examination and irregularities in the work process must be prevented. Constant control, struggle against omissions, moral and material support for what is best--this is the complex of measures ensuring the dynamic development of livestock raising on leading farms.

The new 5-year plan opens up wide horizons for livestock workers. The CPSU Central Committee makes the following appeal to republican, kray, oblast and rayon party organizations and all rural workers: Livestock raising is the shock front in the countryside today!

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT BAKU AGRONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD071742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A republican agronomic conference took place today in Baku. The speakers noted the increased role of the agronomic service in the fulfillment of the plans of the present 5-year period. It is intended to increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural production by 15 to 17 percent. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

COSMOS-1262 SATELLITE SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

LD071556 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1262 artificial satellite of the earth. The sputnik carries equipment intended for continuing studies of outer space. The sputnik has an initial period of revolution of 90.4 minutes. Its maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 418 kilometres, minimum distance--207 kilometres and inclination of orbit is 72.9 degrees. The equipment on board the satellite is operating normally.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SALYUT-6 SPACE MISSION

Physical Exams

LD031108 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre: The Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalynok and Viktor Savinykh continue their planned operations aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4. This morning the cosmonauts measured the mass of their bodies and after breakfast began repair and maintenance operations to restore individual onboard systems. After dinner they are going to prepare for forthcoming investigations and check-ups of the stationary equipment of Salyut-6 and for a televised reportage during which they will tell about their work in outer space. Much time yesterday was taken by medical examinations. The crew members made comprehensive check ups of the cardiac-vascular system with the help of the "Chibis" vacuum suit and a multifunctioning registering appartus called Polinom-2M. The cosmonauts made anthropometric measurements and an experiment to determine the depth and keenness of vision. The medical checkups showed that Kovalenok and Savinykh have respectively a pulse rate of 60 and 65 beats a minute, an arterial pressure of respectively 120 over 65 and 120 over 60 mm of mercury column. Doctors of the medical service say that the two cosmonauts retain a good capacity for work and physical well being. The crew members photographed individual areas of the Caucasus, the northern Caspian and the south Urals as part of their program for the study of the Earth's natural resources and the environment.

Experiments Conducted

LD071640 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 7 Apr 81

["In Line With the Programme"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS--Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh continue working aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4. Along with the planned programme of experiments, the crew in the past 2 days carried out a number of measures at the station to prepare scientific equipment for another stage of exploration. Thus, the cosmonauts replaced a compressor switching block in the system of cooling of the submillimetre telescope BST-1M, prepared for operation the multi-band photographic equipment MKF-6M and the small-size Yelena gamma-telescope. An automatic block in the thermo-regulation system has been replaced. The technological experiment to grow in weightlessness conditions a monocrystal semi-conductor material cadmium-mercury-tellurium that began on April 1, has been completed on the Splav unit. The cosmonauts programme today includes biological experiments to study the influence of heterogeneous magnetic field on orientation and development of higher plants, physical exercises and also repairs--prophylatic measures on the Kascad system which carried out automatic orientation and stabilisation of the complex. Geophysical explorations with a view of coping with a number of scientific tasks in the interests of the national economy are assigned a major place in the work of the crew of the orbital complex. With this aim, the cosmonauts will continue tomorrow collecting information on natural resources of the earth, the meteorological situation in different parts of the planet, dust and smoke contamination of the atmosphere. According to the data, telemetric measurements and reports from the orbit, the flight of the scientific-research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 is proceeding normally. The cosmonauts are healthy, and feel well.